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SOCIALISTS ASK U. S. TO REVISE FRANCE'S DEBT

Appeal Made for Reopening of the Whole Question on Fresh Basis

DANGER IS ALLEGED IN EXPORTING GOLD

Whole Matter Reported Likely to Be Again Brought Before Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The reconsideration of the debt question by the United States is asked for in an important appeal made by one of the three great parties in the Chamber of Deputies. The Socialist deputies have united in a resolution asking the French Government to approach the United States with a view of reopening the question on a fresh basis.

The Socialists claim that the devastated regions of France and Belgium were the common battleground of the Allies and therefore are entitled to common sacrifices for their reconstruction. The rebuilding of this area should be given priority of German reparation payments, and when this sum is subtracted and proportionately shared in by all the Allies, then, and then only, should interallied debts come up for settlement.

On this basis presumably part of the amounts written into the Franco-American and Franco-British debt-funding accords would be transferred to the account of France and Belgium toward repayments of reconstruction work. In other words, the United States in particular would be asked to demand less of France and Great Britain in lieu of the American share in rebuilding costs, so that a larger share of German reparations might go to France and Belgium.

Export of Gold

The Socialists also put it to the American President, Congress and people, whether it is possible, wise and without danger to oblige Europe to export over a long period such considerable quantities of gold, while at the same time Europe has to face heavy American production competition and is obstructed from reaching American markets by high tariffs.

Washington's request to the French Government as to when ratification might be expected has stirred the issue. The Foreign Affairs Committee is considering the advisability of bringing the matter shortly before Parliament. The move for this is being encouraged by the Socialists, and if this takes place, the Government's position may be awkward, particularly if no cut-and-dried agreement is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

British Liquor Inquiry Promised by Conservatives

Ex-Minister Gives Out Statement—Labor Complains of Financial Disabilities

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A commission is to be appointed to make full inquiry into the licensing laws governing the liquor trade if the Conservatives are returned to power, it is stated in a letter just published from the ex-Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks to Brig.-General E. L. Spears, Conservative candidate for Carlisle.

The official details are not available, but it is understood that the investigation would extend to the administration of law by licensing magistrates, hours of sale, club restrictions and Carlisle experiment of state ownership. The Association of Conservative Clubs has frequently urged the government to relax the war-time restrictions as applied to clubs.

On the other hand, the report of the royal commission on police emphasized the need of reform in the opposite direction, particularly to restrict night clubs. Some excitement has been caused by the issue of a leaflet in western Scotland, where the Roman Catholic vote is an important factor, giving quotations from the speech of Cardinal Bourne, which Labor believes is detrimental to their chances in the election.

The Daily Herald publishes a facsimile letter from the secretary of the Scottish Unionist Association, urging the desirability of this pamphlet being "displayed and distributed judiciously and anonymously where there is a substantial Roman Catholic population. It is understood that the offending document will be withdrawn in consequence of Labor's protests.

The Labor Party is also troubled at the superior financial resources of their opponents, and Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Crewe advocated the passing of an act making it compulsory for party organizations to place the sources of their funds on public records.

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Howitzer Standing as War Trophy Becomes Eloquent Peace Memorial

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

The parish council of Eckington, Derbyshire, desiring to set up a war memorial in the shape of a captured howitzer, ran afoul of Osbert Sitwell, the poet, who owned the land on which it was to be placed. Mr. Sitwell's abhorrence of war was evidently not considered by the town fathers when they selected the site and prepared a beautiful inscription for the gun.

When Mr. Sitwell heard they had accepted the war trophy, he protested, demanding that it be retured to the donors. The council pleaded with the poet, and finally the latter agreed that the gun could be erected if he were allowed to write the inscription.

The council agreed, the original inscription was put in the waste basket, and this one was placed on the howitzer:

"This gun has been placed here to remind the people of Eckington of the vicious folly of war, which has been responsible for the deaths of so many of the best of them, and in the hope that the ugliness of the object will impress the children so that they will grow up with a natural hatred of war and the brutal machinery that accompanies it."

Demurrer Filed in Suit Against Mother Church

Plea In Bar Says Mrs. Bill's Followers Not in Court With Clean Hands

In the suit by John V. Dittemore and other followers of Mrs. Annie C. Bill against the Board of Directors and the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., pending in the Superior Court of Massachusetts for Suffolk County, the defendants have filed a demurrer and a plea in bar. The demurrer presents in different ways the points that the plaintiffs have not stated in their bill of complaint any cause for relief in equity against the defendants, that the bill of complaint does not briefly state the material facts relied upon by the plaintiffs, but contains matters which are immaterial and impertinent, and that the plaintiffs, as is shown by their bill of complaint, have not come into a court of equity with clean hands.

The plea in bar filed by the defendants alleges at length that the plaintiffs are engaged in carrying on an organization called "The Christian Science Parent Church" and "The Parent Church," and are engaged in conducting a concern called "The Publishing Society of The Christian Science Parent Church," and are engaged in issuing a periodical called "The Christian Science Watchman," and that said names are confusing and deceptive, and are colorable imitations of "The Christian Science Mother Church," "The Mother Church," "The Christian Science Publishing Society," and the "Christian Science Sentinel," respectively, which names belong to the Church and the Publishing Society represented by the defendants.

The plea in bar also alleges at length that Mrs. Annie C. Bill is the originator and the leader of the organization represented by the plaintiffs, that they have brought this suit at her instance and for her benefit, and that in 1916, in the Chancery Division of the English High Court of Justice in a suit brought by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Mrs. Bill perpetually undertook and stipulated of record as follows: "not to further print, publish, sell, deliver or otherwise dispose of or pass off any magazine, newspaper, journal or other publication under the name or style of The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Quarterly or Christian Science Sentinel or under any other name or style similar thereto or any colorable imitation thereof and not to use in connection with any of the Defendants' publications or otherwise any name design or style corresponding with or similar to or any colorable imitation of the name design or style used by the plaintiffs and not to use in connection with the Defendants' publications or otherwise the name or style of The Christian Science Publishing Society or any name similar thereto or any colorable imitation thereof."

And the defendants allege that the foregoing undertaking and stipulation was made in lieu of an injunction of said High Court of Justice and is of the same effect as an injunction, and that Mrs. Bill and the plaintiffs, by adopting and using the name "The Publishing Society of The Christian Science Parent Church" and "The Christian Science Watchman," have violated the terms of said undertaking and stipulation.

Fake Photography Being Eliminated

Photographers Association of America Told Trend Today Is Toward Truthful Portrayal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Trends in modern photography are toward more truthful portrayal of the subject, with retention of the character which time and thought have etched and which constitute the real story which the face tells.

This was emphasized at the forty-seventh annual convention of the Photographers' Association of America in Buffalo by Louis Dworshak, of Duluth.

A new lens, known as the Wollensak-Beach multifocal lens, which enables the photographer to use speed through a great depth of focus—a combination hitherto unattained—was introduced by Mr. Dworshak and heralded by him as a great aid in photographing the child in its natural attitudes.

PLAN TO KEEP 'FORT WORTH' UP FOR 200 HOURS

Nearing 'Question Mark's' Record. Fliers Hope to Go Till Wednesday

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Within a few hours of surpassing the world's endurance flight record of the army monoplane Question Mark, R. L. Robbins and James Kelly announced on Saturday that they were resolved to remain aloft 200 hours or more. Notes dropped by Robbins said he would try to fly until Wednesday.

At 11:13 a. m., the fliers' endurance ship, Fort Worth, had only eight hours to go to equal the Question Mark's record of 150 hours, 40 minutes, 40 seconds. The plane had been in the air since 11:33 a. m. on Sunday.

The fifteenth successful contact has been made with the refueling ship and 110 gallons of gasoline and 4½ gallons of oil have been transferred.

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Owen Hoagland and Gene Shank, commercial pilots, took off in the monoplane Miss Ranger Saturday morning in an attempt to surpass the refueling endurance flight record set by the army monoplane Question Mark.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Herbert J. Fahy took off Saturday morning in an attempt to establish a new record for solo endurance flying. His Lockheed-Vega monoplane carried 435 gallons of gasoline, nine gallons of oil and other supplies to last 40 hours. He planned to beat the official mark of 34 hours and 50 minutes held by Royal Thomas and the unofficial time of 35 hours 33 minutes established in New York by Martin Jensen.

Soccer Match Acts as Pacifier in Spain

Unexpected Victory Over British Team Allays Internal Dissensions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Victory for the Spanish Association football eleven, in a match against a crack British team which has just defeated France, has so stimulated national pride that politics and other domestic turmoil have been forgotten in the glamour of a sporting event unequaled in the annals of Spain.

The victory was so totally unexpected that before the match ended the crowd swarmed on to the field and embraced the players.

Students have forgotten their threats and Gen. Primo de Rivera, as a token of appreciation for their "patriotic conduct," and in view of the King's request, declared an amnesty, which will enable them to renew their discontinued classes.

CROCE ATTACKS VATICAN PACT IN ITALIAN SENATE

Noted Philosopher's Criticism Coldly Received by Majority and by Press

ROME (AP)—The Italian Senate, on May 25, approved the Lateran treaties, 315 to 6, leaving the way now clear for ratification by King Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Speaking on behalf of those Senators who would vote against the Italo-Vatican accords, Benedetto Croce, Italy's most eminent philosopher and historian, criticized the Vatican treaty bills in a brief speech before the Senate on May 24.

When Signor Croce began to speak, many parliamentary reporters of Fascist newspapers laid down their pens, and only a brief summary of the speech appears in the press.

While not opposed to reconciliation between the papacy and the state, Signor Croce believes that the Law of Guarantees which since 1871 had regulated the relations of church and state in Italy, would have led to reconciliation, with minor reforms.

The real test of the Law of Guarantees was the last war which proved that the law was a good instrument.

Reviewing briefly the history of Italian thought and literature since the Risorgimento, Signor Croce asserted that the anti-clericals now believed the Lateran treaty would check freedom of thought. Even among Fascists there were many anti-clericals who were perplexed at the future relations between church and state after the conclusion of the concordat.

Signor Croce's speech, which was frequently interrupted, was coldly received by the majority of the Senate.

Another Senator, Professor Vitelli, requested Signor Mussolini to give formal assurance that freedom of teaching would continue to be fully respected, especially in the higher schools and universities. Signor Mussolini promptly gave the requested assurance, recalling a clause in the concordat establishing freedom of discussion for religious questions.

Reich Politics Play New Rôle in Reparations

Nationalists Demand Close of the Conference—Criticize New German Expert

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany regards the reparation situation in Paris not as hopeless though serious; but, it is pointed out, the conference has weather worse storms than this in the past. The actual difference in figures is not overwhelmingly great, it is considered, and there is faint hope that some compromise may yet be found.

Under these circumstances it is regarded here as wise that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht refrains from further discussion of figures, time being thus giving for everyone to reconsider the situation.

Meanwhile the Nationalists have suddenly proceded to attack the conference most violently, demanding its immediate termination. They are criticizing Ludwig Kastle, successor to Albert Voegler, for remaining in the delegation.

Breakdown of the conference would place the present Government in a difficult position as considerable economic trouble is expected to arise here if failure results at Paris. This is openly admitted by the Nationalists.

Their attitude has awakened suspicion in Republican circles that they are opposed to peaceful settlement of the reparations question because only disorder and chaos in Germany would enable them to establish a dictatorial régime.

London's Police Centennial Review Recalls Top Hat, Umbrella and Rattle

Prince of Wales, Attended by Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Lord Byng, Takes Salute at Main Gate of Buckingham Palace as Parade Ends

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prince of Wales reviewed 7000 members of the metropolitan police on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the force by Sir Robert Peel.

The huge gathering was estimated at 20,000 official guests, including a detachment of the Paris police, and relatives of the police officers were assembled in a special inclosure in Hyde Park, while the public thronged both the park itself and along the route, thence to Buckingham Palace, from the main gate of which the Prince, in company with Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Lord Byng, and others, took the salute at the end of the parade.

It was difficult to recognize in the stalwart men in blue, who marched with military precision and perfect discipline, the successors to the old-time "peelers," with their swallow-tail coats, white duck trousers and top hats. Possessing the confidence of the public as it does now, its records show that once when a member of the force was killed during a riot in 1833, the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide and a public subscription was raised for the purpose of presenting silver cups to the jurymen, as mementos of their "glorious verdict."

Until 1859, policemen were permitted to carry umbrellas on duty. The top hat disappeared in favor of the helmet in 1864. Policemen still carried the rattle—beloved today by football fans—until 1885, when police whistles were first authorized. The original force numbered only 1000 men, compared with 20,000 today, and Peel's law establishing it was the sequel to a number of parliamentary commissions which sat from 1770 onward to consider the grave situation caused by the prevalence of crime throughout the country, especially in the metropolis.

Prior to the recruitment of "peelers" the guardians of law more often than not acted in collusion with criminals, but nevertheless considerable opposition was aroused by the reform, on the ground that it was an insidious attempt to enslave the people by despotic and arbitrary methods. It was a long time before the other police nickname, "bobby," —short for "Peel's" first name—lost its original contemptuous flavor and the London policeman came into the honorable position he holds today in the hearts not only of his countrymen, but of the world.

Where Argentina's Congress Has Just Convened

© De Con, From Ewing Galloway

Palacio Congreso, the Argentine Capitol, in Buenos Aires.

Ford Finds New Need for Dry Law in Nation's Advance in Aviation

Hopes Hoover Law Board Will Point Way to Absolute Prohibition Enforcement—Talks With President—Stands by Gasoline Engine as Best Yet Devised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Prohibition was the luncheon table topic of conversation when Henry Ford was the guest of President Hoover at the White House. They have discussed it before, but the two men had not met since they were at Thomas A. Edison's party in Florida months ago.

What Mr. Hoover said was not disclosed but Mr. Ford, after his visit, admitted that he and his host had talked about prohibition. He volunteered that "Prohibition is here to stay. It must be enforced. There can be no turning back. I do not believe the people want modification. Prohibition is a necessity in our high speed civilization."

Mr. Ford, while refusing to go into the subject of what was said by the President and himself regarding the agencies of enforcing prohibition did express the hope that the President's law commission would make recommendations which would lead to absolute enforcement in this country.

Progress Due to Prohibition

"The present progress in the United States is due greatly to prohibition and the development of aviation calls for a dry nation," he continued.

In reply to the question as to what aviation had to do with it, Mr. Ford said, "No one wants to ride with a drunken driver or ship anything by such a plane where there is a possibility of liquor causing an accident. We do not want airplanes flying over us with intoxicated pilots in command. Also, airplanes are used for smuggling liquors, and, therefore, the control of the liquor problem revolves around aviation indirectly."

This led to comments on aviation development. Regarding the adaptation of the Diesel engine to aircraft, Mr. Ford said that "it is a little too early to forecast its future or to say that it will revolutionize aviation." At present his opinion is that the engine is too "mussy" for automobiles and "too heavy" for airplanes.

"We will continue the development of commercial aviation as fast as we can. We are studying all engines, including the Diesel, and are developing one of our own," Mr. Ford said.

Stands by Gasoline Engine

He expressed the belief that the gasoline engine is the ideal one for the automobile. "It has been highly developed and is much cleaner. In any event we will continue to use them in our own cars," he stated.

In reply to the report that he would go out of the automobile business and devote himself exclusively to airplanes, Mr. Ford chuckled. "Tell them to hire a hotel and fill it with rumors."

Turning from his business hobbies to a private one, Mr. Ford went across the river to Alexandria, Va., to look up some antiques. In a small shop, where he was at once recognized, he selected two Betty lamps that had once belonged to a niece of Robert E. Lee, a pair of vases, a banjo-shaped barometer, a brass bell, a ladder-backed chair and an old family album. Later in the day he returned and paid for the articles, ordering them shipped to Michigan, where they will probably find a place in his Dearborn museum.

New York,
They Say,
Is Not America!

Anyway — come with us and enjoy the impressions others have received in the metropolis.

Monday
on the
Editorial Page

Two-Eyed Camera Puts New Angle on the Talkies

Parallel Lenses Said to Give Rounded Effect of the Third Dimension

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A two-eyed camera, which makes talking motion pictures in three dimensions, has just been demonstrated by officials of the Radio Corporation of America who believe that experiments now under way hold the promise of completely revising the technique of the screen.

The new device uses a "screen" of finely beaded glass on which the actors appear much larger than in ordinary motion pictures. The "screen" is 32 by 50 feet and with the present apparatus, projection up to 70 feet in size was said to be possible.

The process is being developed by George K. Spoor and John J. Bergen, according to E. E. Bucher, vice-president of the R. C. A. Photophone, Inc., a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation. It makes use of film which is twice the size of ordinary motion picture film with the "sound tract" along the edge for recording sound.

Instead of one lens the camera has two parallel lenses, which "look" at the scene from different angles, as do a person's eyes. The light from both lenses falls upon the same place on the film, giving a single image, but with different shadows. These "dual" shadows, in projection, give the rounded and distance effect of the third dimension.

Pictures, accompanied by orchestration, were shown of Niagara Falls, in which the sweep of the horseshoe gave a marked impression of perspective. The spray appeared to the observers, as if it almost were "jumping off the screen." In the showing of a scene containing actors there was a slight blurring when movement was rapid. Experiments with the device are to be continued, officials of the company said.

University Confers Degree on Woman Benefactor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In academic robes, members of the council of New York University have just waited upon Mrs. Emma Baker Kennedy, humanitarian and benefactor of the university, in her home at 400 Park Avenue and conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master of Humane Letters.

Mrs. Kennedy is the donor of the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy at the university, and is known for her benefactions not only in America, but in Constantinople, Smyrna, Canton and Rome. She is the daughter of Cornelius Baker, one of the founders of New York University, and the widow of the late John Stewart Kennedy, philanthropist and financier, who left half his $60,000,000 fortune as public bequests.

HOOVER IS URGED TO REVIVE FLOOD CONTROL ISSUE

On Request of Mississippi Valley Group, Seeks Opinion on Coolidge Acts

ASKS IF GOVERNMENT IS DEFINITELY BOUND

Contenders Demand Whole Matter Be Reopened to Settle Flowage Rights Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—If the Government, through executive orders promulgated by Mr. Coolidge, is not already legally committed to a definite plan, President Hoover proposes to reopen the issue of Mississippi River flood control.

As a first step in that direction the President has called upon the Secretary of War and Attorney General to study and report to him as to whether or not the plan and method have not already been conclusively determined by the Flood Control Act and the executive decisions of President Coolidge.

The President's request of the two departments for legal views on the extent of his scope of action on the subject was in response to a suggestion that he take steps to reopen the matter that was made to him by a group of Senators and Representatives from the Mississippi River Valley states from Iowa to Louisiana.

President Evinces Interest

Mr. Hoover, who, as Secretary of Commerce, was in charge of the relief work in the flooded region and who is thoroughly conversant with the engineering and other problems involved in the great construction project, assured the congressional delegation of his deep interest in their proposal, and his earnest desire to co-operate with them.

A number of issues are involved in the complaints of the Mississippi states regarding construction plans of the flood control work, but the two most important relate to the plan that is to be carried out, and the question of purchase of flowage rights. There is much objection to the plan that was approved by President Coolidge and a strong demand that the Government should buy flowage rights over lands along stretches of the river where there is to be no additional water flow out of the main channel.

The controversy over plans is between the Mississippi River Valley states, which are advocating the Mississippi River Commission plan calling for an expenditure of $750,000,000 and army and associated engineers who have a construction program that would cost only $325,000,000. It was this latter plan that was approved by President Coolidge under authority given him by the Flood Control Act.

Contention of Valley States

The Mississippi Valley states contend that the entire flood control plan should be revised and that the conflicts between the two plans should be reconsidered. Until that is done they recommended to the President through their Congressional representatives that contracts for initiating of construction work should be suspended.

"A group of Senators and Representatives interested in the Mississippi flood control laws have placed before the Administration a brief requesting that the proposed contracts for initiation of works should be suspended pending entire reconsideration of the plans and authorities under the Flood Control Act," the President said.

"The act provided that a special engineering board should be set up to make the determination as between these plans and to represent their conclusions to the President. This was done. The report recommended the Jadwin plan and President Coolidge promulgated it by a definite order.

"The effect of other suggestions is that the Government should purchase flowage rights over lands along stretches of the river where there is to be no additional water flow out of the main channel. Where the United States is required by the law to purchase land, or flowage, or pay damages, this will be done in any event. Moneys have been scheduled for such payments out of funds so far appropriated."

IRIGOYEN ASKS NEW CONGRESS TO AID SCHOOLS

Argentine President Also Urges Protection of Labor and Agriculture

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES — President Irigoyen, in his message at the opening session of Congress, reviewed the achievements of the present Administration and said that he had exercised all means necessary to maintain public order and for the protection of agriculture.

He declared he had launched a comprehensive program of road-building, railway extension and other public works.

As a program for the future, the President urged legislation to protect working men and also advocated the early establishment of an adequate school system to combat illiteracy, which he characterized as "lamentable."

President Irigoyen said the Republic is now at peace with all the world, and is enjoying fraternal ties with all American countries. He also made a plea for better legislation to protect home industries.

"It is undoubted that our national legislation is inadequate for the exigencies of society in which we now live," he continued. "Our economic structure is insufficiently supported by laws guaranteeing production and facilitating ample credit. We should stimulate this production or else establish defenses against possible adversity."

Yale to Take Over Fish Investigation

Arrangements to This End Made With U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A joint research program agreement has been entered into by the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory at Yale University and the United States Bureau of Fisheries, under which Yale will take over a general study of the fish found along the middle Atlantic coast.

Albert E. Parr, assistant curator of zoology at Yale in charge of the laboratory, will leave within a few days for Cape May, New Jersey, where the work will be concentrated and continued throughout the summer. Collections of fish eggs and larvae obtained by other expeditions of the Bureau of Fisheries from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod will also be received for study as part of the general program.

"Our particular interest at the present time is the question of where the weakfish goes to spawn," Mr. Parr said. "In spite of the fact that this species is commercially most important and one of the commonest within the region, the exact nature of its spawning grounds and the conditions under which the new year classes of weakfish hatch and develop remain unknown. It is believed, however, that the spawning must take place mainly in inshore waters."

HOUSE CONFEREES OUT AGAINST DEBENTURES

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House conferees on the farm relief bill left the conference May 25 with a declaration that when the Senate group was ready to yield on the export debenture plan they would begin arbitration on other phases of the differences.

The conference, after almost a week of negotiations with little progress toward a reconciliation of the differences, apparently had reached a deadlock which brought what amounted to an ultimatum from the House group.

Miss Talley Buys Farm in Kansas

Opera Singer's Chief Interest to Be Saddle Horses—Will Continue Studies

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Marion Talley, of Kansas City, late of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has made clear her decision to retire from the operatic stage to a farm. The singer has arrived home and announced the purchase of 640 acres near Colby, in the heart of the Kansas wheat belt, 400 miles from Kansas City.

Miss Talley said she plans to stock her farm and that her chief interest would be in saddle horses.

Although the singer plans to enter fully into the new phase of her career, she will continue her music studies. Her phonograph record contract will not expire for three years, she said.

Construction of a house on the farm will begin in about two months after Miss Talley returns from the East.

NEW ECONOMICS RAISES DEMAND FOR LEADERSHIP

United States Must Rise to Changed Order, Says Stock Exchange Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW York—The plea for far-sighted economic leadership, voiced by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, finds a parallel in opinions expressed by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange. The committee, of which President Hoover is the head, announced recently the results of a one-year assessment of the commercial and industrial situation in the United States.

The committee declared that the "problem of leadership . . . more and more demands deliberate public attention and control" if the present "dynamic equilibrium" of the nation's business is to be maintained.

Mr. Simmons, in a recent address, touched upon a similar phase when he drew attention to the "new economic forces" which must be taken into consideration in the understanding of modern conditions. Positive and experienced leadership, he declared, is essential in dealing with these conditions.

"People are generally recognizing that the United States today is going through a vast economic revolution, caused primarily by the momentous transformation from a debtor to a creditor nation," Mr. Simmons declared.

"None of us clearly see as yet what the end of this transformation may be, though we realize that not only American finance, but also American commerce, American industry and even American social habits are being thrown largely into a state of flux. But it should be obvious that our financial policies and practices, especially our commercial banking system, must adapt themselves to the changes. We cannot cling forever to obsolete formulas.

"In particular, we need a confident and yet critical intelligence, keenly aware of the new economic forces and conditions now exerting themselves in our midst, and prepared to deal with them realistically and progressively."

"Positive and experienced leadership we must have. Upon the courageous faith and adequate judgment of American finance today will depend to no small extent the vast state of American economic society of tomorrow."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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35 West Monroe Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Fliers Seek State Aid by Roof Marks

Governors Are Asked to Help Identification From Air Easier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Governors of the 48 states have been asked to co-operate with the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in the final phase of identifying the towns and cities of the United States by roof markings, so that, by summer, loss of direction in cross-country and direct-route flying may be minimized. According to the report of the fund, only 2000 out of a total of about 7500 towns of intermediate size have failed to undertake this identification for aerial navigation.

"About 5500 towns have reported that they have either finished the work or are engaged in its fulfillment," Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, said. "We feel this work should be completed this spring and hence the fund has sent to the governor of each state a list of the towns unidentified in that state and has asked his co-operation in seeing that these towns are marked.

"The almost universal support given to the identification movement by civic organizations and clubs, in addition to the co-operation given by the Post Office Department, testifies to its importance."

CANTONESE TO SEEK CAPTURE OF WUCHOW

CANTON, China (AP)—The Cantonese Government, which successfully repeled a Kwangsi attack on Canton this week, has announced that a campaign seeking the capture of Wuchow, the Kwangsi headquarters, would start soon.

The U. S. S. Guam was reported en route to Canton from Wuchow bringing six American missionary refugees from Kwangsi Province. However, 32 missionaries decided to remain, despite consular advice to leave the district.

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'Habitues of Town Hall Club' Honor New York Congresswoman

Voting in 'Publick Meating' After Hearing Speakers of 'Witte and Learnying,' They Reward Mrs. Pratt for 'Enlargement and Enrichment of Life'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Habitués of the Town Hall Club qualified to vote in publick meating" have just adjudged Mrs. Ruth Sears Baker Pratt, Republican Representative in Congress from the seventeenth New York district, winner of the bronze plaque award of merit as the member who has contributed most to "the enlargement and enrichment of life."

Mrs. Pratt was one of 26 women and 12 men on the distinguished roll of honor from which choice was made of "those members who, during the four years of the club's existence, have accomplished achievements of merit."

The meeting at which this recognition was afforded Mrs. Pratt was fashioned after the days when New York was called New Amsterdam, and the lantern high above the doors of Town Hall was trimmed and polished and lighted for the occasion.

John Masefield, Mme. Louise Homer, Winthrop Ames, and William Beebe, were the other names selected for final balloting. Mrs. Pratt won by a majority vote of 315, with Mr. Masefield second and Mr. Beebe third.

An Era of Co-operation

Mrs. Pratt's case was presented by Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney. "We are entering upon a new era—an era of co-operation among individuals and among states," Mr. Tuttle declared. "The next step must be co-operation among men and women and this is envisaged by the Nineteenth Amendment. Mrs. Pratt typifies the value of this co-operation as few women do.

"We men like to think we have given justice to government, but we sometimes forget that we need women to temper it."

Summoned in colonial script, with a town clerk and a town crier, a doublet-and-hose town band and "fitte speakers, chosen for witte and learnying," the audience passed the time "until the laggards arrive," listening to such musical selections of a previous day as "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "We Never Speak as We Pass By."

Sigmund Spaeth, the town crier, then said "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye," and, aided by alarums from the wings, whither the bandsmen had retired, announced, "We will now begin, commence and proceed."

Then the band struck up "There She Goes, All Dressed Up in Her Sunday Clothes," and a procession in the conventional evening clothes of present-day burghers filed down the aisle to the stage, led by Francis H. Sisson, president of the club, called first selectman, and H. L. Johnstone, the town clerk.

March of the Advocates

They were followed by Mr. Tuttle, Richard Burton, poet and lecturer, who spoke for John Masefield; Francis Rogers, musician, who spoke for Mme Homer; Will Durant, author, who spoke for Winthrop Ames, and Carveth Wells, who spoke for William Beebe and has adventured with him into the strange corners of the world.

These representative selections in the five fields of public achievement had been made in preliminary balloting, the report of which was read by George McAneny. Fifteen men and women had been selected from the roll of honor of the club, he said. The list read by Mr. McAneny follows:

In natural science, education and exploration: William Beebe, Michael Pupin, Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

In drama and the theater: Winthrop Ames, Eugene O'Neill and E. H. Sothern.

In music and art: Mme. Louise Homer, Otto H. Kahn and Adolph Lewisohn.

In literature and journalism: Hamlin Garland, John Masefield and Adolph S. Ochs.

In social and civic service, business and the professions: Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt and George W. Wickersham.

Although the award this year was presented on the basis of achievements in the last four years, it was announced that henceforth it will be presented annually, based on records of the preceding year.

Socialists Ask U. S. to Revise France's Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

arrived at on German reparations by the expert committee by that time.

The mood of a section of Parliament at least is reflected in a booklet just published by Louis Dubois, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and former president of the Reparation Commission. He condemns the terms of the Franco-American and Franco-British debt funding accords.

Criticism of Convention

His chief criticism of the Franco-American convention sums up what has been voiced both in and out of Parliament, and it is quite possible that an attempt will be made to incorporate these as reserves to the ratification accords. There is no safeguarding clause in case of future French economic difficulties or German default of reparations. There is no transfer clause in case currency becomes threatened through too heavy payments abroad. And there is apprehension concerning the negotiability or commercialization of the bonds which France is required to hand over to the United States.

The French equivalent of the American Legion assembling recently several thousand strong passed a unanimous resolution against the ratification of these debt funding agreements in their present form, and stressed, as the Socialists have done, the necessity of paying for the reconstruction of the devastated regions before the allies have divided up the remaining German reparations to settle the interallied debt.

France Is Agreeable to Debt Postponing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The French Ambassador has officially informed the State Department that his Government had no objection to the adoption by Congress of legislation to permit postponement of the collection of the $400,000,000 war supplies debt on Aug. 1 in the event of the French Parliament ratifying the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement before that date.

Treasury officials recently pointed out to the Ambassador that should the French ratify the agreement and the American Congress did not, the American Government still would be forced to call for collection.

The American officials assured the French Ambassador that if M. Poincaré intended to press the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement, which includes the liquidation of the $400,000,000 obligation, legislation would be offered in Congress postponing the collection of this part of the debt.

MOVE TO KEEP FAMILY UNITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Establishment of a joint Canadian-United States board to dispose of child welfare cases where deportation of the mother is required by law, was voted at the western New York annual conference on child welfare.

Where Is English Language Going When Booting Boot Boots Nothing?

Prof. Gilbert Murray Discusses Tendency of Tongue to Become Jumble of Few Hundred Monosyllables, With Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives Having Same Form

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, at his recent election as president of the Classical Association of Scotland, spoke on grammar, its origin and destiny.

English, he said, is an almost uninflected language, and except in the pronouns there are practically no distinctions of case and gender. The question has been raised, he pointed out, whether in time the English colloquial language will not consist of a few hundred monosyllables—the longer words having disappeared from use—which will all indifferently play the parts of noun, adjective, or verb according to their position in the sentence.

For example, Professor Murray took the word "black." That was originally an adjective, he showed, but if one "blacked the boots of a black," it become both a noun and a verb. "Boot" in itself was a noun, but in boot polish it had become an adjective, while in a phrase such as "to boot a man" it became a verb with at least two authorized meanings.

Concluding, Professor Murray said it should never be forgotten that the Greek Empire lived on for about 1000 years by the use of an artificial language. Even in the time of Plutarch groups of educated men of diverse nationalities met at Delphi, all of them naturally speaking separate and mutually incomprehensible dialects, but all conversing easily and correctly in the traditional language of Plato and Demosthenes.

Speaking on the place of the classics in Scottish education, John Clarke of Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar School, Glasgow, said that the position of the classics in too many schools is very precarious.

There is wide indifference to the classics, and the position at the present time presents a curious anomaly, he declared. On the one hand, thanks to the great advance in archæology, a fuller and more accurate knowledge of the ancient world as a world of living men is possible today, but on the other hand, there is no examination in Scotland where a pass cannot be obtained in Latin and Greek on a purely linguistic knowledge.

Mr. Clarke maintained that it was essential that any course in either Latin or Greek should include an attempt to present the main features of the ancient world, and that no examinations were adequate tests which did not deal with that aspect. Prof. Pickard Cambridge, Edinburgh, supported Mr. Clarke's view.

Ship-Plane Shift of Mail Planned

Wire Will Pick Sacks From Deck of Leviathan on Next Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An attempt to transfer mail at sea from the deck of the steamship Leviathan to an airplane in flight will be made when the vessel makes her next westbound trip from Southampton to New York. If the experiment is successful, the mail will arrive here several hours ahead of the steamship.

The 20-passenger monoplane of Paul W. Chapman, owner of the United States Lines, will be used for the experiment. It will be piloted by Lieut.-Commander George Pond. To the fuselage of the airplane a 200-foot wire will be attached, weighted at the end by a round steel ball and a three-pronged hook.

As the airplane approaches, the Leviathan will head into the wind in order to permit the airplane to fly as slowly as possible. As the wire is dropped to the deck, it will sweep into a "V" shaped alley which will guide the hook between two stanchions where the mail bag will have been hung.

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OAKLAND MAYOR IS IMPRESSED BY BOSTON'S PARKS

John L. Davie on World Tour Investigating Civic Facilities

Traffic conditions and control, parks, street paving, general transportation facilities, steamship terminals, docks and other items of municipal importance have been studied in many leading cities of Europe by John L. Davie, Mayor of Oakland, Calif., who recently arrived at Boston from Hamburg, and who has been spending several days inspecting the port facilities, airport, park system and points of interest in Boston.

Oakland's growth, the Mayor said, has been so phenomenal that today its business and commercial significance and development average 512 per cent greater than 12 years ago. He is particularly interested in docks and steamship terminals, for the 20 miles of water front at Oakland, on San Francisco Bay, are being swiftly developed, he said. Mr. Davie has visited the chief seaports of the world and gathered ideas for adoption, where feasible, at Oakland.

Commenting on his inspection of Boston, Mr. Davie said he was particularly impressed with the beauty, size and comprehensive facilities of the Boston park system. "Commonwealth Avenue is more beautiful with its huge trees and great length," he said, "than the famous Unter den Linden, in Berlin, which itself we found most beautiful." Traffic control conditions here were admired by Mr. Davie, and the well-protected harbor made an impression on the visitors, for Mr. Davie was accompanied by his son, William Davie, and his secretary, Philip M. Fisher Jr.

Regarding Oakland, Mr. Davie, who is in his fifth term as mayor of that city, said that statistical figures on business, bank clearings, harbor cargoes and shipping, public utility installations, school growth, theater increase, number of banks, industrial plants, all warrant the name Oakland has earned of the fastest growing and most prosperous city in the United States—and her tax rate is the lowest of any city of similar size in the country. Oakland's airport has been the starting point for every successful transpacific flight and was one of the finest in the world.

Mr. Davie attended the Fourth International Congress of Cities, recently concluded at Seville, Spain, and had the unique honor of being the only American mayor among the 500 municipal representatives from all over Europe at the congress.

While in Europe, Mr. Davie conducted the ceremonies of laying the keel of the Oakland, latest type of motorship to be built, and now under construction for the Hamburg-American Line, to ply between European ports and the Pacific coast. The Hamburg-American Line has made Oakland its western terminus.

25TH NEWSPAPER ACQUIRED BY CHAIN

Mack Sells Buffalo Times to Scripps-Howard

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Scripps-Howard newspaper organization, of which Roy W. Howard is president, and Norman E. Mack, owner and founder of the Buffalo Evening and Sunday Times, announce the sale of the Times, which becomes the twenty-fifth paper in the Scripps-Howard chain.

Mr. Mack, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who founded the paper 50 years ago, issued a statement declaring he was retiring to give more of his time to his family. The new owners have announced that all news and feature services would be retained.

According to present plans Phillip F. Metz will continue as president and business manager, and Stuart C. Welch as vice-president and assistant business manager. Both will be stockholders in the property.

T. O. Thackrey, associate editor of the New York Telegram, formerly editor of the Cleveland Press, will be editor in charge of news and editorial policy.

SYNDICALISTS DECRY "INVASION OF DOLLARS"

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Intensification of its campaign against "imperialistic infiltration of United States investments" was urged in the meeting of the Latin-American Syndicalist Congress here after delegates to the convention studied reports intended to show that United States capital has been displacing British capital.

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COTTON MEN MUST MERGE, EXPERTS SAY

Consolidations Covering Whole Industry Held Way to Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A prediction that most of the existing cotton mills will, in the near future, find themselves in consolidations affecting the entire industry from the raw cotton buyer to the retail store, and a warning that cotton mills are again on the road to heavy overproduction, were keynotes sounded at the joint banquet of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers just held here.

Declaring that strong mergers will put the industry in a better position when dealing with powerful buyers, W. R. Basset of New York, industrial engineer and member of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., said the basic cause of much of the trouble in cotton manufacturing was directly traceable to attitudes assumed by the manufacturers.

Mr. Basset said that many manufacturers had come to think of cotton manufacturing as "something of an end itself," whereas it was "but a contributing element in the process of producing a finished product which the ultimate consumer can use." This, he declared, was an error. "The nearer you can come to the consumer," he asserted, "the more intelligently you can merchandise your product and the safer and more stable your profits are apt to be. It is largely to achieve this end that I urge completely self-contained, integrated consolidations."

Industry Becoming Unified

"In 1927, the industry ran at a high rate of production for a long time after sales had fallen off, thereby ending that year and beginning 1928 with a large accumulation of stocks," he said. "The result was that in the second and third quarters of 1928, a program of curtailment became necessary, and extremely low prices were the rule in order to liquidate these accumulated stocks."

The consensus among officials of the two associations present at their meetings here was that the cotton industry has become more of a unit than ever before. Mills of the North and the South are co-operating more closely than at any previous time, according to both H. R. Fitzgerald of Danville, Va., president of the American association, and Lincoln Baylies of Boston, president of the national association.

Cotton manufacturing is now a $2,000,000,000 industry, it was said. Latest available figures show there are 1347 mills, employing about 500,000 persons and producing 9,000,000,600 square yards of woven cloth annually.

A forum for discussion of technical problems connected with textile mills will be inaugurated in Boston on Sept. 19 by the association. Arrangements for the meetings will be made by a steering committee representing three other textile organizations, Mr. Baylies said.

The steering committee will include: John F. Reardon of North Grosvenordale, Conn., representing the Southern New England Textile Club; Frank Morrissey of Harris, R. I., representing the Textile Club; Fred Taylor of Fall River, Mass., the Textile Associates; Mr. Baylies and Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association.

America as Style Dictator

Declaring that the credit for placing "cotton as a leader in the empire of fashion" was due to the initiative and alertness of New England cotton manufacturers, Mr. Baylies asserted that "America, because it is the market of the world, is beginning to assume the rôle of dictator" of styles.

"The style directors in the textile industry, those guiding influences of our mills, are among the fashion authorities of this section of the world," he added.

Establishment of a central organization "to which manufacturers could turn for suggestions is a vital necessity to the cotton trade," Miss Katrine Hooper, one of the leading fashion authorities in the industry, declared.

"With such an organization working, if the general feeling was that ginghams would be a successful style item, you would have an opportunity to find out in advance," she continued.

"You would have a chance to know the color and type of design that would be most likely to carry the market and would have time to line up your goods accordingly."

Anti-Gas Plans Declared Vain

Red Cross Experts Assert Civilians Would Be Helpless Against Attack

BERLIN (AP)—Anti-gas measures in modern warfare are characterized as a delusion by the investigating "international committee of Red Cross experts," which recently convened in Brussels.

In the German Women Doctor's Monthly, Dr. Gertrude Woker described how the committee's investigations clearly proved that, for the civilian population in a war of the future, no protection exists.

As to the progress made in this most devastating form of warfare, the Red Cross was able to glean much startling enlightenment. It was learned, for instance, that Brisanz shells, with time fuses are being made which, when dropped from airplanes bury themselves in the earth, exploding four, six, eight, twelve or even thirty-six hours later.

Moveover, every military attack of the future, the Red Cross experts believe, will comprise at least three different kinds of arms, each of which renders the protective measure for one incompatible for the other. A gas mask is not protective against corrosives, and individuals affected by such a corrosive poison must be excluded from dugouts to prevent others from being infected by them.

The committee also passed a resolution "that none of the recommended measures for safeguarding humanity offers an adequate protection for the civilian population against poison gas attacks and that a future chemical warfare is likely to produce the most frightful catastrophe among a country's noncombatants."

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY EXCHANGE ARRANGED

Three Nations to Aid Repatriation of Prisoners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Repatriation of the 35 prisoners taken in the hostilities of last December between Paraguay and Bolivia has been agreed upon.

The Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, which has been in session here for six weeks, announces that the Bolivian soldiers, who are in the custody of the Rotary Club at Villa Hayes, Paraguay, are to be delivered to Corumba, Brazil, where they will be allowed entrance to their own country.

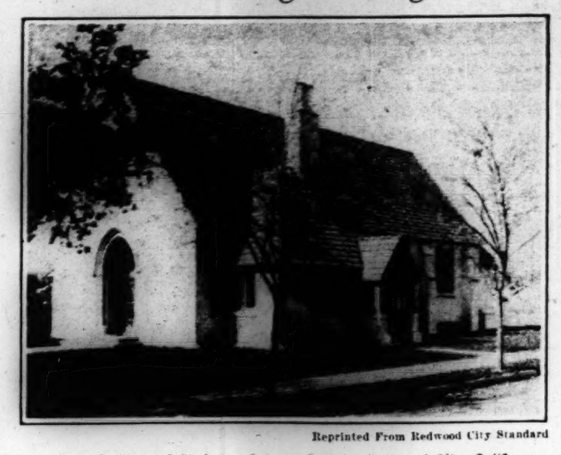
The Paraguyan soldiers, held at Villa Montes, Bolivia, are to be sent to Formosa, Argentina, for return to Paraguay.

In each case, military attachés of the United States, assisted by officers of, in one case, the Brazilian, and, in the other, the Argentine army, are to supervise the transfer.

$300,000 WING AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Work on a $300,000 wing to McCosh Hall at Princeton University, which will be known as Dickinson Hall, in honor of the first president of the university, will be started immediately, it has been announced.

Follows English Design



Reprinted From Redwood City Standard

New Building of Christian Science Society, Redwood City, Calif.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Simplicity and Dignity Combined in Architecture

REDWOOD CITY, Calif.—In reporting the opening of the new edifice of the Christian Science Society here, at Brewster Avenue and Elwood Street, the Redwood City Standard printed the following description:

"The new church, which has its main entrance on Brewster Avenue, is English in design, with Tudor-Gothic detail, the interior being finished in a warm colored gray stucco with a lightly trowled texture of surface. The roof is of tile. The edifice, though small, is characterized by unusual simplicity and dignity. The auditorium, which includes a small balcony, seats 200.

"Christian Science Society in Redwood City was organized Feb. 2, 1926. On Feb. 21, they held their first services in the Woman's Club house on Clinton Street, where they have continued until the present time.

"In November, 1926, a lot was selected and by December of the following year church building was under consideration. Plans were completed and accepted the summer of 1928, and on Sept. 20 ground was broken and building operations begun."

SWEDEN TO OPEN AIR ROUTE TO AMERICA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Captain Ahrenberg is ready to start on his transatlantic flight on the first fine day after June 1, endeavoring to establish commercial air traffic between Sweden and America, via Iceland, Greenland and Labrador.

One thousand letters have already arrived to go on the seaplane called the "Sverige," bearing a special postmark with the Statue of Liberty and Stockholm Town Hall Tower and costing 30 crowns extra postage.

COTTON FEDERATION MEETS AT BRUSSELS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — The International Cotton Federation held its reunion at Brussels.

The greater number of European countries sent delegates, who reported on the cotton industrial situation in their countries. All agreed that the situation was altogether unfavorable.

UNIONISTS WIN ELECTIONS IN NORTH IRELAND

Lord Craigavon's Government Returned by Increased Majority

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—As a result of the general election in Northern Ireland, Lord Craigavon's Government has been returned to power with an increased majority. It now numbers 38 members, as compared with 33 last Parliament. The Nationalists gained 11 seats, one more than in 1924; the Republicans have disappeared as a parliamentary group, the Socialists have a solitary member, the rejected candidates including Sam Kyle, their leader, and there are only two Independents.

Perhaps the chief surprise of the election was the defeat of the local optionists. Against the advice of such sturdy opponents of the liquor interests as the Primate of the Church of Ireland, the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and the president of the Methodist conference, they contested three of the Government's strongholds and were defeated. Their defeat, however, cannot be regarded as a triumph for the liquor trade; far from it.

Lord Craigavon and his Cabinet are strongly in favor of temperance and they are prepared to introduce legislation to further restrict the activities of the trade. They differ from the local optionists not on fundamentals but on the question of method, holding that local option might nullify the good results of the temperance legislation already passed. It might, for instance, lead to the opening of public houses on Sundays, whereas the Government's plan is to close all drink shops on the first day of the week.

Lord Craigavon intends to devote all his time and energy to solving the unemployment problem and stimulating farming. Virtually the only measure he has in view about which there can be any controversy is one to amend the Education Act of 1923. He is pledged to see that Bible teaching is given in schools and that pupils are not to be placed under teachers whose religious faith is different from that of their parents.

EDISON FELLOWSHIP FOR STUDY FOUNDED

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Establishment of an "Edison fellowship for research," commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison, is announced by the General Electric Company. The object of the fellowship is to aid in determining the fitness of the person for research in the laboratory of the company.

Candidates must have an adequate training and have done such original work as to indicate an aptitude for research. A grant of $3000 accompanies the fellowship.

Swedish Cabinet Minister Criticized

Socialists and Communists Hold Prof. Wohlin Responsible for Bank Failure

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Official complaint has been forwarded by both chambers to the Riksdag's Constitutional Committee against the Finance Minister, Prof. Nils Wohlin, for his action in connection with the crash of the Farmers Bank in preventing the bank from becoming a state bank. Professor Wohlin is said to have accepted the unwise advice of high financial circles here. The complaints were instigated by the Socialists and Communist parties and it is claimed by the Conservative Party to be only a political move and without justification in fact. This final scene in the crash of many savings banks, in which millions of kronors were lost by the depositors, threatens either the enforced resignation of the Finance Minister or the dissolution of the Riksdag. The Riksdag has decided to restore 60 percent of the depositors' losses.

Parkers to Give, Not Get, Tickets

Will Surrender Pasteboards to Officers in Payment for Use of Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While American cities are giving out tickets to motorists who park overlong, Melbourne, Australia, will be collecting them. New by-laws adopted by that city recently say Melbourne drivers must pay for their parking, the Department of Commerce is advised.

Heretofore, Melbourne has had no restrictions on parking because the power of the city council to control parking was successfully contested by motorists in the Supreme Court. A State law now gives the council this power and its first step will be to allow parking only in certain streets and to collect for this privilege. Fifteen minutes will be the parking limit on other thoroughfares.

A staff of 35 officers will supervise the parking areas and collect tickets which the city will sell. Parking fees are set at 1 shilling a day, five a week, £1 a month and £10 a year.

BRITISH WOMEN FAVOR PEACE CANDIDATES

Parliament of Peacemakers Is Ideal Voiced at London Mass Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"This mass meeting of the Women's Peace Crusade, representing 29 organizations, declares that the supreme need of the world is peace. It calls upon the voters of all parties to elect a parliament of peacemakers pledged to make the renunciation of war a reality by accepting the obligation to settle all international disputes by peaceful means; and pledged to take the lead in pressing forward the progressive reduction of all armaments," was the resolution recently passed in London, when prominent women, representing all political parties, united on the eve of the general election to make the question of peace a real issue with women voters.

Lady Acland, Liberal, moving the resolution, said that the maintenance of peace and the defense of individual rights of nations must be intrusted in the League of Nations—reinforced by the Kellogg Pact—unless the old anarchic theory of each nation being the sole judge and defender of its own rights was to survive. Every disarmament conference, she continued, seemed to start from the premise that a formula for reduction and limitation must be found to insure that if any two nations were to declare war on each other in 10 years' time each must be guaranteed the same relative chance of victory as if they declared war today. This search for relative equality of sacrifice was impossible, she considered.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member supporting the resolution, said that during the next few weeks the women of the nation would hold the future of the country in their hands. When she was asked in Parliament what the women really wanted she always replied, "First of all they want peace." They were all told, she continued, that the last war was "a war to end wars," but this was impossible, the only way to ensure peace was to remove the cause of wars. She hoped the next government would be one courageous enough to lift the curtain that covered financial transactions with nations in regard to reparations and the war debt. The people of the world spent every year £890,000,000 on armaments; yet each government declared it had no enemy to build against.

Dr. Alice Salomon of Germany, a vice-president of the International Council of Women, congratulated the Peace Crusade on its pledge to work for the withdrawal of the armies on the Rhine. Referring to the recent riots in Berlin, Dr. Salomon said that peace between nations could never be achieved while there was war between classes, parties, and individuals. More than treaties were required to bring about peace. "A disarmament of souls" was needed, and this was much more difficult to accomplish in a defeated nation than in a nation of victors.

Miss Henrietta Roelofs of the United States said she considered that no question was beyond the realm of arbitration. She spoke of the great progress being made for the world peace movement by American women. Madame Dreyfus-Barney also described what French women were doing for world peace.

New Firms Joined to Century Class

Five Added to Philadelphia List in Business Continuously 100 Years

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—More than 1000 business men attended the eighth annual centenary luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce in honor of Philadelphia firms which have been continuously in business for 100 years or more.

This year the firms number 101, an increase of five in the last year. Those just admitted to the century class are the Kensington National Bank, the Reeves, Parvin Company, wholesale grocers, Lippincott & Co., wholesale grocers, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and the Philadelphia Enquirer.

The speakers were George H. Houston, new president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Ivy Lee, public relations counsel, of New York, and Philip H. Gadsden, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who presided. In his greeting to the centenarians, Mr. Gadsden said:

"It is well to remember that in the upbuilding of your business and in its ability to weather the many vicissitudes of a century of activity, spiritual values must be taken into consideration as a dominant part of your progress. Your long service is symbolic of the very best in integrity, stability and high standards of living that have made it possible for so many firms to succeed."

PHILADELPHIA BOASTS WOMEN BLACKSMITHS

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A survey just completed by the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company shows there are approximately 184,000 women in business and commercial pursuits in Philadelphia. Women are engaged equally with men in virtually every line of work, although in most cases their pay is somewhat lower.

Nearly 200 are employed as managers of business enterprises, some of which are owned by women. Several are working as carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers. More than a score are chauffeurs and almost as many are operating as building contractors.

BRITISH SOCIETY BRINGS COMFORT TO CHILDREN

There Is, However, It Is Said, Still Ill-Treatment in the Slums

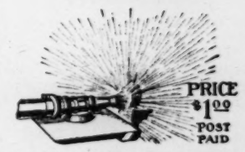
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Lord Ullswater, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attended by representatives from England, Wales and Ireland, reported that during the last year, the society had dealt with 40,591 cases, affecting the welfare of 100,958 children as against 98,000 children in the previous year. It was a matter of congratulation, he said, that only one in 71 cases dealt with came before the police courts. Prosecution was a regrettable necessity, but unfortunately there were occasions in which it was needed to bring help and safety to the children.

Despite the erection of 180,000 new dwellings in Great Britain in the past five years, he said there was still great overcrowding and a continuance of the slum districts where children were often the victims of ill-treatment and neglect, and where their cries of distress were often not heard by the society's inspectors.

"As a society we have to fight against all that," Lord Ullswater concluded. "In the country facts are generally known by neighbors; in a town we do not know anything about our neighbors and therefore the cry of the child does not always reach us. I am afraid we must admit that there are in a great number of houses things going on, which, if we could only bring to light would call for the severest condemnation of public opinion. It is for us to do what we can to discover these cases and to throw light on those dark places and to help those children live better and more comfortable lives in more pleasant and satisfactory surroundings."

ALUMINUM-BAFFLE LAWN SPRAYER



Spring clasp secures sprayer to the nozzle of your hose, nothing to get out of order. To change position of sprayer pick up with full stream on and re-locate without getting wet. Send for one today.

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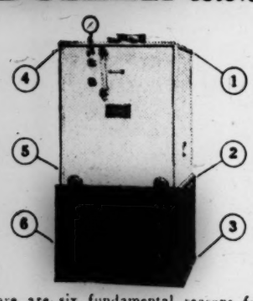

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Its beauty a TRIUMPH *of modern* DESIGN

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WHEN you see the new style Willys-Knight "70-B," you readily appreciate that its designers are artists of long experience in the custom car field. For only men with such knowledge and mastery could have made this low-priced Willys-Knight so outstanding a style creation.

Aside from being the most beautiful, the new "70-B" is also the largest and most powerful Willys-Knight ever offered at so little cost.

Its motor, of course, is the *patented* double sleeve-valve engine—the simplest and most efficient of power plants, and notable for rugged stamina, high uniform compression and operating economy.

Coach $1045

Coupe $1045; Sedan $1145; Roadster $1045; Touring $1045. Wire wheels included. Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice. Equipment, other than standard, extra.

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LEGIONNAIRES PLAN TO TAKE LEAD IN PEACE

International Relations Day for Organization Is Proposed by Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—People of the United States are confronted with no obstacles to entrance in the world peace movement that cannot be overcome by education, better understanding, neighborliness and an honest effort to see the other viewpoint, according to the conclusions drawn by the World Peace and Foreign Relations Commission of the American Legion and submitted with recommendations to the Legion's national executive committee.

The commission has been studying the subject for eight months and finds much in the way of encouraging progress. It wants the American Legion to take even greater interest and leadership in promoting international understandings. Among its specific recommendations to that end are:

"That the Legion invite Charles E. Hughes, newly elected judge of the World Court; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, or Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary, to address the next annual convention; that the national commander by proclamation fix an 'International Relations Day' for Legion posts throughout the country; that at least one meeting by every post in the year be devoted to discussion of 'Ways to Promote International Peace'; that further cooperation by the American Legion with the international ex-service organization (Fidac) be continued on a broader scale.

"The Legion can be most useful in promoting study among its own members of the whole subject of international relations and in providing accurate and reliable data for this purpose," the commission reports. "There is no excuse for our not being fully informed.

"The people of the Legion have both a greater duty and a greater right to interest themselves in this subject than any other body or group of Americans. These men and women have a peculiar stake in the Government. In every way, they should promote a greater regard for justice in relations between peoples and in voicing respect and toleration toward the folks of other lands."

Reference to America's leadership in world conferences on almost every conceivable subject except political relations has been made in the commission's report. In the industrial and fine arts, in literature and education, in business and finance and in world trade, the United States, the report asserted, has taken more than a co-operative responsibility and has been a leader.

"Citizens of the United States are living in May 1929 apartment houses and riding in model 1930 automobiles, but many of our cities are being run along political lines that were antiquated when Dewey sailed into Manila Bay. The same political mentality is bound to be reflected in international relations. But even looking at the subject from a pessimistic angle, there is much in world affairs today and in our own part therein to excite real hope."

Educators Join Radio Interests in Inquiry Plea

Want Fact-Finding Board on Proposed Programs Under Federal Direction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A presidential fact-finding commission to determine methods of procedure in case the United States Government participates in the use of radio for educational purposes was urged in a resolution passed by a conference of educators and radio officials at a conference here.

At the same time, Col. J. I. McMullen, in charge of army patent arrangements, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, considering the proposed communications commission, that the Government has reversed its general policy and is keeping its patent monopolies in the radio field.

He declared his belief that the Van Bronck patent anticipated the Alexanderson one, which might give the Government "the upper hand" in case an industrial deadlock developed over radio patents among competing companies.

The third radio development was the conclusion of hearings before the Radio Commission, at a night meeting, of proposals for reallocation of continental short-wave channels, destined soon, it is believed, to put radio on a competing basis with Western Union and Postal Telegraph, in the domestic message field.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, said he was confident President Hoover would adopt the proposal for a fact-finding commission, after a recommendation to that effect had been adopted at the conference of radiocasters and educators.

At the conference was Dr. John W. Cooper, commissioner of education, members of the Federal Radio Commission, representatives of the N. B. C. and Columbia network, and various educators. Ira E. Robinson, chairman of the Radio Board, urged that this branch of radio development be taken out of the commercial field, freed of advertising and put under governmental direction.

Aeronautic Engineers Will Honor Lindbergh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Aeronautic Division, and the St. Louis Air Board, have arranged a long list of events for the third national aeronautic meeting to be held here on May 27-30, to mark the second anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's transatlantic flight.

The program includes more than 40 papers on aeronautical subjects, the Gardner Cup air races, and many special affairs for non-technical aviation devotees. Announcement has been received from San Antonio, Tex., that the local chapter of the association has increased from $750 to $1250 and from $250 to $500 the first and second prizes in the San Antonio-St. Louis lap of the Gardner trophy races.

HARVARD CLUBS SET RECORD FOR DRY SESSIONS

President Lowell Calls for Improvement in Methods of College Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—The Associated Harvard Clubs wound up their 31st annual convention May 25 with social festivities at the Cincinnati Country Club, but liquor was as absent as it has been throughout the gathering.

"A self-respecting group of American men who have been stressing the quality of leadership in national life" could not countenance use of liquor, according to Charles T. Greve, former president of the clubs and a member of the Cincinnati executive committee.

It is generally agreed by graduates that the convention has been probably the most free from drinking in the organization's history. While the local entertainment committee made no rules against drinking, they made it understood that the Crimson banner which has been hanging before the Stinton Hotel was a symbol of leadership and that it should not be spotted.

Pointers From President

President Lowell had some pointed comments to make concerning suggestions for enlarging the Stadium to make more accommodations for the Harvard-Yale game. The present capacity is 54,000. He stated that to build a larger stadium would be to convey to the student thought the idea that one of the major purposes of life was to furnish "spectacles."

In a speech at the annual dinner, President Lowell reversed the cherished theory of the educators that interest precedes effort.

"Interest comes from work, and not work from interest," he asserted. He agreed that the "American college is the greatest failure in educational history," but he pointed out that this was a reason for improving the college, not for abolishing it.

The road to improvement lies, he said, in the direction of providing something "sufficiently strenuous, exacting, fatiguing and involving enough of effort to exercise the faculties." In the absence of such an academic curriculum, the undergraduate turns to sports for a real proving ground for his talents. Education must always be self-education, the digging out of knowledge by one's own efforts. This is a lesson still to be taught.

Support House Plan

Nathan Hayward '95, Philadelphia capitalist, elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, pledged the support of the alumni to the "house plan" made possible by the gifts of Edward S. Harkness, Yale alumnus. He said alumni believe the plan will assist in making the American college a center of vigorous intellectual life.

The thirty-second annual convention will be held in the Twin Cities next year. The invitation was extended by the Harvard Club of Minnesota.

Nathan Pereles Jr. of Milwaukee was re-elected secretary. Mackey Wells of Milwaukee was named treasurer.

New vice-presidents included Dwight Robinson, New York, Eastern district; Robert H. Hallowell, Milton, Mass., New England district; George T. Moore, St. Louis, Southwest Central district; R. W. Cattlett, North Pacific district; Dwight F. Davis, the Orient.

In a discussion concerning the professional schools, Dr. Hugh Cabot of the University of Michigan showed that the time has arrived when the institutions must exercise rigorous selective regulations in order to sift the candidates. "The quality of leadership" however, is not dependent upon mere intellectual ability, he said. As a requirement for entrance, he suggested a careful examination of the candidate's past record for honesty and integrity as well as scholastic records.

MOVE PLANNED TO BAN CONSTRUCTION NOISES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Another move to ban the noise of riveting machines on steel structures will be made at a meeting of the First Avenue Association, Inc., which has been called for May 28 in the Panhellenic Building.

The antinoise campaign of the organization already has been successful in the district in which it functions, in having the blowing of factory whistles discontinued and in the installation of bells in garages so that the blowing of automobile horns is no longer necessary as a signal to open the doors.

General Motors and Ford Enter the Diesel Field

Both to Compete in Airplane Motive Power With the Packard Company

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With popular attention centered on efforts to better the world's endurance flight record, half a dozen other developments in aviation history were recorded in latest news:

The world's two largest motor manufacturers simultaneously announced steps in production of Diesel engines for their aircraft subsidiaries.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Airways heard proposals for two major extensions of the regular airmail network, one through southern states, and another in the West.

The giant amphibian "Washington" was christened in the capital as the first of a fleet which it is proposed to put in regular service between New York and Buenos Aires.

The Department of Commerce, in the first annual census of airplane engine manufacture, announced that output reached 3496, worth $16,800,000 last year.

The potential importance of the oil-burning Diesel aircraft engine was indicated by two incidents. Henry Ford, following a White House visit, announced the Ford company was developing an engine of this type. At the same time, General Motors announced acquisition of the Allison Engineering Company, which, it was stated, has been working on the same problem. The Packard Diesel engine has already been tried out successfully. General Motors has just acquired control of Fokker Aircraft Company, putting it in competition with Ford in the big plane field.

Proposals for two major extensions of air mail and commercial service came before the interdepartmental committee on airways—a body composed of representatives of the Commerce Department and the Post Office.

Southern Airways Association, with William Gibbs McAdoo chairman, proposed a southern route to connect Cincinnati and Detroit with southern states, via Pittsburgh and Washington. The western demand for air mail and passenger extension covered the routes between Pasco to Seattle, Spokane and Portland, Ore., with proposals for a new transcontinental service along the northern tier of states between Seattle and St. Paul and Milwaukee.

In the international field, Mrs. William P. MacCracken, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, christened the Sikorsky amphibian airplane Washington at Bolling Field. The New York, Rio and Buenos Aires lines plans to send out its first trip in a week or 10 days. Plans call eventually for daily service, with the 24-day New York-Buenos Aires sea trip cut to four days.

Manchester, Eng., to Have Airdrome

City Is First Outside London to Get License for Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—To Manchester belongs the distinction of being the first city outside London to receive its license for a municipal airdrome. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Col. George Westcott, flew from Manchester to London recently to receive the license at the hands of Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air.

When handing over the license, Sir Samuel Hoare said that his first memory of a Lord Mayor was of the day when he first saw a Lord Mayor's procession in London. Ever since he had been inclined to think of a Lord Mayor as a very old gentleman with a long white beard, traveling about in a gold coach with a fat coachman in a curly wig. "But how far out is the picture I see before me today," continued Sir Samuel. "The Lord Mayor of Manchester with his town clerk making the first progress made by a Lord Mayor, not in a golden coach, but in an airplane."

Manchester has voted a sum of £45,000 for the preparation of its airdrome.

EPISCOPALIANS START FIRE INSURANCE PLAN

NEW YORK (AP)—A fire insurance corporation organized by the Protestant Episcopal Church to reduce the cost of policies on its church properties has begun operations. It is the belief of the organizers that the fire insurance rate on churches should be lower than any other structure.

Directors of the corporation include J. P. Morgan, Newcomb Carlton, Samuel M. Vauclain, Joseph E. Widener, Walter C. Baylies, John Nicholas Brown, R. Fulton Cutting, George Cabot Lee, Stephen Baker, Robert L. Gerry, William F. Morgan, Frank L. Polk and George W. Wickersham.

WET LEGISLATION CHECKED IN ILLINOIS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wet legislation has received a check in the Illinois Senate, which according to dry leaders presages the defeat of all, antiprohibition bills initiated in the wet House. In the first test in the Senate the wets were beaten 28 to 14. The Illinois prohibition law in several respects is more stringent than the federal law. The wets introduced a measure apparently designed to make the State law follow the national.

Bureau of Mines as Benefactor to Every One in the United States

Works to Make Garages and Tunnels Safe, to Help Aviators Make Altitude; It Makes Helium Gas, Conserves Minerals, as Well as Making Mining Less Dangerous

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Washington, D. C.

IF THERE is one misnamed activity of Washington, it is the Bureau of Mines. While it does spend the taxpayers' money in helping miners, it is also especially interested in a hundred other things from automobile gases to weighing devices. People generally think of the Bureau of Mines in connection with rescue crews and cave-ins. And that is right, but it isn't all. This bureau studies problems that might at first seem in no way connected with mining.

For example, with the advent of the automobile there came the danger of the exhaust gases from the automobile engines while in a closed garage or in a tunnel. The Bureau of Mines worked out for the public the best methods of ventilating garages. And for long tunnels such as connect New York city with New Jersey, and Boston and East Boston these men have found ways of keeping the tunnel air clean and pure. The bureau found out just how much gas could be allowed to mix with the breathing air.

At the time of the Great War it was the Bureau of Mines that constructed the first gas masks. Besides this, the bureau because of its great knowledge of ventilation in mines and tunnels advised the allies as to the best methods of keeping the thousands of miles of trenches in good shape for human beings. Electric fans for trenches were developed and diagrams for the construction of healthy dugouts made. Gases in submarines, hand grenades, flaming liquids, signal lights, special arrangements for the aviators that would make it possible for them to go to great altitudes and long distances.

Discovered How to Make Helium Gas

Perhaps one of the most important discoveries of this wonder bureau of Uncle Sam's has been the method of making helium gas. This gas was at first very rare and only a little could be made. But because helium was specially valuable for aviation —it will not burn—the bureau began to study ways and means by which it could be made in greater quantities and at less cost.

This strange gas was expertly studied. And it is a strange gas. It is the second lightest gas known, the first being hydrogen. It has not been possible to cause it to enter into a chemical combination. It will not burn. It is practically perfect for balloon uses and even for other purposes. Chemical scientists say it is monatomic, which means that it is not made up of other gases. It liquefies at even a lower temperature than hydrogen.

The experts of the bureau after studying all these phases of this strange gas began to work out a plan whereby it could be made cheaper. At one time it cost $2000 to make just one cubic foot. War does not consider costs and at this rate 7,200,000 cubic feet was made, but even that was not enough to fill one great balloon for practical use. But the bureau succeeded in reducing the cost and before the war was concluded this department of the Government had been able to save on the making of this gas alone $5,786,000.

Mining has always been considered dangerous. It is less dangerous today than ever before in America because of this government bureau. Men are trained to give first aid underground at time of accident and trouble. Various devices have been invented that help in rescue work. Special teams are always ready to go at a moment's notice when the first word comes of a cave-in or a fire, or some other difficulty. These teams are stationed in the mining sections of the United States.

The next time that you read in the newspaper of a mine disaster you will probably read that the Bureau of Mines is sending a rescue crew to the scene. Like the firemen in the cities they are always on duty. There are special railway cars all fitted up ready to be shoved over onto the main line and a big mogul engine attached and break all traffic records to get to the scene of the trouble. There are special helmets and lanterns and working clothes that greatly help in the rescue work.

Saved Six Thousand Men

Each year there are 3000 fatalities in the mining work of the country. That is bad. But the bureau has been able to save through its methods of rescue 6000 men who would otherwise have perished.

Last year some of the rescue crews came together for friendly competition to see which were able to work the fastest and the best. Such meets mean much to the miners, many of whom are dependent upon the bureau to save them should danger suddenly come. Besides the crews belonging to the bureau, more than 150,000 men have been trained as volunteer rescuers. Some have been shown how to act in case of unexpected danger.

But the saving of life after harm comes has not been the only thing that this section of the bureau has been interested in. It has also gone to the mine owners and companies operating them and showed them how to make their shafts safer; how to rightly timber and brace and prevent cavelns.

There are many different kinds of mines—gold mines and copper and silver and coal and such like. Certain explosives are safe in certain mines. The bureau has investigated the use of and the right place for dynamite and black powder and nitroglycerin and the rest. For instance, a gasey and dusty mine should not use black powder or dynamite. Inspectors go about to see if the regulations are followed out.

Then there is the matter of artificial lights. One kind is carried on the head and the other in the hand which was the best. Should open flames such as candles be permitted in any mine? The bureau is ready to tell.

Under the direction of the men of the bureau many inventions have been perfected for the saving of life and the making of the mining easier. Such things as safety catches on the mine cages, gates for the guarding of mine shafts, standard platforms, safe practices for engines, ladders for use about the mines, best ways to haul, safe cages and skips and the care of wire ropes and bits and powder lines—these and a hundred and other like them have been examined and experimented with by the bureau for the benefit of the men who go down into the earth to dig.

Such are fair samples of only a few of the things that the bureau is doing. Safety first and last is its motto. Better yet, safety always. This doctrine is preached over and over again to the men who work below and to the mine owners.

Should you visit the offices in Washington you might find it at first rather difficult to realize that the quiet reserved men you meet there are carrying on a work which not only saves thousands of lives every year, not only saves hundreds of millions of dollars, but looks into the future of the Nation to save some of its resources not only in its minerals such as gold, silver, copper, but manganese and graphite and platinum and tungsten and quicksilver and chroma tin, and a hundred and one other items, including certain fire clays and gases.

This bureau of the Government is a great national benefactor that helps not only the miner and the owner, but reaches out and assists every man and woman in the Nation by making certain articles cheaper or easier to obtain and sponsoring many new inventions, and investigating better ways of doing things.

Quebec Revives Linen Spinning

Production of Flax Is on the Upgrade — Government Is Encouraging Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—An ancient craft of French Canada, the home manufacture of linen from home-grown flax, has been revived and bids fair to again become an important factor in the rural life of Quebec. In recent years the production of flax in the Province has increased from 100,000 pounds to nearly 4,000,000 pounds; from a value of $28,000 to $900,000. Over 20,000 acres are now sown to flax.

At present there are over 4000 spinning wheels and more than 2600 domestic looms now employed in the manufacture of linen fabrics.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture began in 1921 to actively encourage the production and manufacture of flax. The Federal Government has co-operated by supplying selected seed and providing mechanical appliances to replace manual labor in preparing the fiber.

Along with linen manufacture, government encouragement has been given to household production of homespun wool cloth and blankets.

The Canada Steamship Lines has supplied its numerous lake and river passenger boats with the handiwork of Quebec housewives in linen and wool. The products find a ready sale in Canadian markets and with tourists. One party of Americans from the middle West, making an excursion on the St. Lawrence from Niagara to the Saguenay, left orders with the Canada Steamships Lines for 500 homespun woolen blankets, besides various linen pieces.

J. P. MORGAN'S HOUSE NOW IN BUSINESS ZONE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The efforts of J. P. Morgan through the last score of years to protect his block of residential property in Madison Avenue between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets against encroachment by commercial structures, has at last had to give way before the rising tide of trade.

The board of estimate decided 13 years ago, when the city was first zoned, that the Madison Avenue frontage facing the Morgan property, was not to be used for business, and the quiet and dignity of the Morgan home and library in their precise, well kept garden was preserved. But now the board has rescinded its previous ruling.

Swedes Seek Aid of Air Stamp for American Flight

Captain Ahrenberg Hopes Government Will Help Finance Stockholm-New York Trip

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—A request has been made to the Government that the postal authorities be authorized to add a special air stamp to letters to be forwarded by the proposed air traffic between Stockholm and New York, under the Ahrenberg-Floden direction. The addition of 20 kronor for every 10 grams of post is suggested. It is believed that in this way the extra sum needed by Captain Ahrenberg for his trip would be covered.

In making this proposal to the Government, the fliers, Capt. Albin Ahrenberg and Lieut. Axel Floden have disclosed their organization plans, economic calculations and time-table. The purpose of this flight is "to provide Sweden honorable notice abroad and also to knit tighter the link between Swedish-Americans and their mother country."

The fliers further declared that this attempt is not done merely as a sporting feat, but on the contrary, serves to investigate and point out the possibilities for safe air traffic over the Atlantic.

Furthermore, it is stated, that the weather bureau service is to be organized through the state meteorological institute in such a way that the airplane may receive hourly weather reports from all the stations lying ahead.

According to a preliminary timetable, the start will be made from Stockholm at 6 a. m., and the landing in New York on the third day at 3 p. m., European time. For the stretch from Stockholm to Reykjavik, 2200 km. 17 hours is reckoned. From Reykjavik-Ivigtut, 1300 km., 10 hours; Ivigtut-Belle Isle, 1300 km., 10 hours; Belle Isle-New York, 1900 km., 14½ hours.

RECREATION BUILDING GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Through the generosity of a donor whose name is withheld, a student union building for social purposes, and to cost approximately $500,000, will be constructed on the Westwood Hills campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. Announcement of the gift was made by Dr. Ernest C. Moore, director of the university.

Plans have been made to erect the structure in conformity with the general architecture of the new university campus, the only limit on expenditure, fixed by the donor, being that it shall be "adequate in every respect" to meet the requirements of the student body.

TO IMPROVE BUFFALO AIRPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bond issues totaling $63,000 for improvement of the Buffalo Municipal Airport have just been approved by Mayor Schwab.

BRITISH ENVOY READY TO DROP LIQUOR RIGHTS

Would Give Up Diplomatic Privilege of Importing If Requested, He Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, is personally willing to relinquish the privilege accorded to foreign diplomats of importing liquor into the United States.

"If the United States intimates a desire to cancel the privilege," he said, he will be glad to co-operate with other members of the diplomatic corps in complying. It was made clear in a statement issued by the British Embassy here that the Ambassador, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, was expressing his personal opinion and was not speaking on behalf of the corps.

The Ambassador's statement was made after he had read an article prepared for publication in a number of newspapers dealing with correspondence between Sir Esmé and James T. Carter, Lynchburg (Va.) lumberman.

The article shown to Sir Esmé, the Embassy statement said, was incorrect. The Embassy declined to make public the correspondence without the consent of Mr. Carter, who initiated it.

A copyrighted article from Lynchburg, published by the Washington Post, which was not shown to Sir Esmé, says that Mr. Carter, whom it describes as a prohibitionist, sent to President Hoover a letter from the Ambassador and a copy of his own original message, with a demand that "necessary steps be taken immediately to accept the proposal of the British Ambassador."

"The gratuitous offer of the envoy to forfeit the liquor privileges on behalf of the diplomatic corps in the event such a suggestion were made by the American Government," the article continues, "was in reply to a letter from Mr. Carter. The latter had urged Sir Esmé to 'join hands with the better element of the people of the United States and try to help us enforce the prohibition laws of the country.'

"Sir Esmé Howard's answer pointed out that the Government of the United States voluntarily granted to foreign diplomats the privilege of transporting and using alcoholic beverages.

"The British Ambassador then declared he had no doubt if the American Government would suggest that this privilege be withdrawn, such a suggestion would be cheerfully agreed to and meticulously observed by the diplomatic corps."

The Embassy's statement said the Ambassador's letter was "an expression of his personal opinion, and was not a statement on behalf of the diplomatic corps."

WORLD PRESS MEETING MAY BE HELD IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The hope that the Press Congress of the World will hold its 1931 convention in Canada, has been expected by Robert Bell of Christ Church, New Zealand, president of the congress and a prominent New Zealand publisher.

"I am very desirous of having the Congress meet in British territory at its next session," he said last night. "For 1931, I have Ottawa in mind. As soon as I am ready to leave Montreal for Great Britain I shall make a definite announcement."

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TRAFFIC FORCES NEW ORLEANS TO DOUBLE UP PLANS

Street Building for 1929 More Than Twice That for Previous Year

Cities throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorcar from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the thirteenth of 18 articles, describes activities in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—More than 26 miles of street paving authorized for this year, more than twice that completed in 1928, promises to meet somewhat one of New Orleans' chief traffic needs, additional thoroughfares connecting business and residential sections.

Meanwhile officials and civic groups are studying recent recommendations by Dr. Miller McClintock of the Albert Russel Exchange Bureau for Street Traffic Research of Harvard University that traffic management be reorganized here, that a new ordinance be drafted and that local courts enforce traffic regulations more strictly.

Connections in one of the main streets that swing around the big crescent made by the Mississippi River here were completed recently, thereby opening a new way that lessens the traffic load on St. Charles Avenue, the city's most-used route leading from the business district. Many extensions and connections will be made to the 292 miles of hard surfaced streets, as a result of this year's paving program.

Abolition of angle-parking and one-way routing, particularly in the picturesque Vieux Carre, where most of the streets are unusually narrow, has done much to expedite traffic. In many of the wide streets, where drainage canals formerly occupied the center, boulevards with attractive neutral grounds have been built. The wide neutral grounds provide ample room for street railways without interfering with motor traffic on either side.

Railroads and canals add to the problem here, which cannot be solved without attention to city planning, officials explain. Fortunately, the drawbridges over navigation canals are chiefly on the outer edges of the city. One such bridge on an arterial street leading downtown, however, caused so much congestion that boat traffic was restricted during the peak hours for automobiles.

New Orleans' major streets, completed or planned, total approximately 185 miles, of which 125 miles have sufficient width, 40 miles must be widened, and 20 miles of extensions and connections must be provided. This includes only arterial thoroughfares.

Through the educational work of its local safety council, such as 60 cities have organized, New Orleans is attempting to promote safety work.

Mississippi Capital Misses Bad Snarls

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—A special state commission which laid out Jackson in 1821 as the seat of Mississippi's Government did their work so well that this thriving community of some 43,000 people has not had to face some of the automobile traffic problems found in other cities that "just grew up." One-way streets are unknown here and motorists are not inconvenienced by "No left-hand turns" excepting two along Capitol Street in the business district.

A modern system of traffic control lights has been installed here, and pedestrians and motorists alike are compelled to observe closely the signal lights and the bells which ring in unison with them. There are 22 automatic three-way traffic lights, controlled by a central box.

These lights are located on the three principal thoroughfares that are parallel, at every street intersection, which covers an area of about 18 blocks, constituting the business section of the city. The lights operate from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. In emergencies, they may be changed to show red on all four sides, thus stopping all traffic for fire apparatus, etc.

Capitol Street is about 70 feet wide and separate lanes are used for the traffic that intends to make left-hand turns at the two places permissible, so that through traffic is not slowed up. Limited parking is permitted on Capitol Street and elsewhere in the business area. W. A. Scott, Mayor, believes that every city has some physical or geographic arrangement that requires local adjustment, but that in the main traffic rules may be uniform, to make it easy for those traveling from city to city to observe traffic rules. At present the Municipal Officers Association of Mississippi, of which Mayor Scott is secretary, is advocating the adoption of uniform traffic laws for all Mississippi towns.

Little Rock Plans to End Bottle Neck

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Traffic signal lights, boulevards and a limit on parking on the downtown streets has to a great extent relieved the automobile problem of Little Rock. However, parking space in the business section of the city is still difficult to find during the daytime and much time is lost in looking for it.

Pulaski Heights, the great western portion of the city of Little Rock, is still hard to reach during the rush hours when people are going to and from their places of business because there is but one good route out to it. This will be remedied shortly by the building of a subway under the railroad tracks that circle the city which will open up a new way to this residential section.

Boulevards running north and south, east and west speed up travel on cross-town traffic. A "bottle-neck" adjacent to the grounds of the State Deaf Mute Institute will be remedied shortly as the present Legislature has been asked to donate land 60 feet wide to widen the street. This will greatly speed up traffic going to and from Pulaski Heights.

Glasgow Working to Clear Up Slums

Minister Complains of Those Who Thrust Unwanted Public Houses on Community

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Referring to the social work which is being carried out by the Glasgow Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in the lodging houses within the city, the Rev. John A. Swan, convener of the Lodging House Mission, said that they found many reasons why the stream of raw material for lodging house mission work continued when they had in the city a body of men who would thrust into the midst of a community an unwanted public house license against the express wishes of the great majority of that community and against the united and strong antagonism of every religious force in that community, and would set down another unwanted and unneeded public house alongside a new housing scheme which was laid out as a slum clearance scheme, as if wanting to make sure that people, while they were lifted out of the slums, should not lose opportunities for retaining slum habits.

The Rev. R. Walker Muir, giving the report of the Temperance Committee, spoke of substantial progress made in the work during the year. Twelve adult temperance associations, he said, had been organized with a total membership of 700, and five additional Bands of Hope had been formed.

Drury Declines Episcopal Post

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The position of Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania has been refused by the fifth man within a year.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, headmaster of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., is the latest to decline it. His refusal was contained in a telegram to Dr. Edward M. Jeffreys, chairman of the committee which notified Dr. Drury of his election.

Dr. Drury was elected at a special diocesan convention on May 6. Announcement of his declination came shortly after Bishop Thomas J. Garland, head of the diocese, had refused to give him any assurance as to when the Bishop might retire and allow Dr. Drury to exercise the right of the Bishop Coadjutor to succeed to the office of Bishop.

SERVICE WINS HONOR FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For distinguished services to photography, five members of the Photographers' Association of America have received gold medals at the annual meeting of the association here. Those honored are Mrs. Howard Beach of Buffalo, George W. Harris and William H. Towles of Washington, D. C.; Charles D. Hauffman of Chicago and Clarence Sterns, Rochester, Minn.

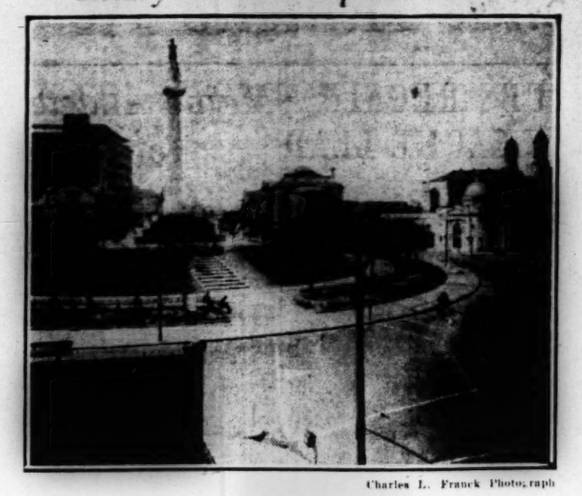
A display of 3500 photographs, the work of the best photographers of the country, was on display during the convention.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Justine R. Dusard, St. Louis, Mo.
Albert H. Weber, Cleveland, O.
Daisy B. Sykes, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. S. Sykes, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. B. Lorentezen, Sydney, Australia.
Leslie E. Briggs, Moline, Kan.
Ruby Truith, Diddington, Norfolk, Eng.
Mrs. A. C. Moore, Baker, Ore.
Mrs. F. W. Harper, Wakefield, Mass.
Nancy W. Jagel, New York, N. Y.
Fredrick Jagel, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Betty Collett, New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Lowe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Lowe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. A. J. Weed, Boston, Mass.
Eva Rittigstein, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Otto Klug, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. C. W. Sanford, New York, N. Y.

Rotary Movement Speeds Traffic



Charles L. Franck Photograph

Lee Circle, One of New Orleans' Busiest Points, Uses a Rotary Traffic System to Speed Up the 2500 Motorcars Which Converge There During Each Hour of the Rush Period.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate continued census-reapportionment debate.

House continued consideration of tariff bill amendments.

Senate sub-committee heard final arguments of counsel for William S. Vare against claims of William B. Wilson, for Pennsylvania Senate seat.

Senator King, Democrat, Utah, proposed investigation of Federal Reserve System and credit situation.

Senate Interstate Commerce Committee heard suggestion Government assert patent rights to prevent Radio Corporation "monopoly."

Senate Manufactures Committee deferred action on resolution proposing investigation of labor conditions in textile industry.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, proposed Federal Trade Commission inquiry into concerns having outstanding securities exceeding $20,000,000.

Representative Stobbs, Republican, Massachusetts, proposed investigation of Federal Farm Loan Board's administration of Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

BUSINESS KEEN FOR STABILIZING OF PROSPERITY

Both Civic and Industrial Response to Hoover Plan Found Enthusiastic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans for stabilizing prosperity and eliminating periodic seasons of unemployment are receiving an encouraging response from business, Dr. William T. Foster, co-author of "The Road to Plenty," reported in an address at the University of Chicago. He also declared that more than half the states stood ready to help.

After reviewing the program announced by President Hoover, which includes the use of public works as a balance wheel for prosperity, Dr. Foster said:

"Men high in the control of the United States Steel Corporation, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Continental Can Company, the American Radiator Company, the Allied Dye & Chemical Company, and a score of other large corporations, have indicated not only a willingness, but an eagerness to have a part in carrying out of these principles.

"I do not mean that the matter has ever come to the boards of these corporations. These are not official utterances. They are the expressions of individuals highly placed.

"They have stated that they not only would be willing, but delighted to act if they had the assurance that others acted jointly with them, so that together they could function so as to prevent these depressions in business."

In the report of the Hoover Committee on Recent Economic Changes, made public a short time ago, Dr. Foster found further cause for cheer. As he read it, the report departed from the historic order of economic thinking.

"The theory of the old economics that the majority of the people must be held down is wrong," he said. "It has profoundly influenced the entire world of business and finance, and up to the present it has very largely prevented us from securing economic freedom for the great mass of the wage-earners.

"The reason that almost nothing has been done toward abolishing the problem of poverty," he said, "is almost all the leaders have thought there was no use in doing it. But now for the first time in history we have a President of the United States who knows what this is all about. For the first time we have a President who has gone so far as to say we ought to count the unemployed. That is the first step. You have to know the facts about the problem before you can solve it. If we could go ahead as we ought we could virtually abolish poverty as we know it.

"You can't prosper in the present unless you are preparing to prosper in the future at the right rate. I believe this is at the basis of England's trouble. England was at the point where it was preparing to go ahead without making progress."

Pointing out that as the United States Government was the largest consumer in the world its influence in promoting a plan for maintaining prosperity would be enormous, Dr. Foster added that the proposed system of control had also the co-operation of at least 27 states.

Surplus Gas Pumped Back Into Earth for Conservation

California Takes Unique Method of Conserving Supplies Heretofore Wasted

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO—Natural gas is being pumped back into the ground in California so that the family gas bill may be kept down as much as possible. Some 8,250,000,000 cubic feet of it was returned to depleted subterranean formations last year which in the future may be drawn upon to set the kettle singing or brighten the gas-log grate.

Being a by-product of the oil fields, natural gas was in the past looked upon as a mere incident to the petroleum industry of California. Its chief usefulness was as a pressure agent to lift the more precious oil to the surface. Often it was an unsung hero, given no general credit for furnishing the gush whenever a gusher was "spudded in," dissipated into the air when its pressure became too great, and roundly blamed as the chief cause and ingredient of oil field fires.

The gas, used for everything except illuminating, though still called illuminating gas, was largely manufactured. Its heat units were relatively low and its cost relatively high, yet it was highly necessary for such homely tasks as cooking on the kitchen range, heating domestic water, and heating the air of homes on those infrequent days when sunny California fails to live up to its reputation.

Then, in southern California, the industrial possibilities of natural gas became widely recognized, and billions of cubic feet were turned to useful channels. Its cheapness, availability and high content of heat or thermal units were next given to household uses through a mixture of natural and artificial gas, with excellent results.

As a result, the use of natural gas in California is increasing rapidly, Claude C. Brown, gas administrator, has recently reported. At the present time the greater portion of southern California is supplied with natural gas for general and industrial use.

Although much progress has been made by the State in securing the curtailment of natural gas production, there was still 78,000,000,000 cubic feet blown into the air during 1928, Mr. Brown is making efforts to better this condition materially through more widespread pumping of surplus supplies back into the ground and through bringing less unnecessarily above ground. Last year he succeeded in curtailing production 14.5 per cent over the previous year's production.

Need for Stronger Planes for North Seen by MacMillan

Will Postpone Air Expedition Pending Construction of New Type of Amphibian

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, in an address here briefly outlined the plans of his projected expedition into the arctic this summer.

As in former expeditions, the schooner Bowdoin will leave Wiscasset Harbor June 22. The summer will be devoted to exploration of unknown spots in Labrador and Baffin Land. He expects to return in September.

The party will work among the Indian tribesmen, whose hostility to white men was overcome on a previous expedition when they were assisted through a period of famine. Plans include a study of the great ice cap in Baffin Land, of which little is known, Commander MacMillan said.

The explorer declared he had postponed a projected air expedition to the north until he could obtain an amphibian plane adapted to conditions there. Planes now available, he indicated, were not sufficiently sturdy to withstand rough water and moving ice.

EXCHANGE HEAD SHOWS PURPOSE OF SPECULATION

Contrary to Gambling, He Says, It Is an Integral Factor in All Trade

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Speculation and gambling are too frequently considered almost synonymous although there is a great difference between them, according to E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, addressing the New Hampshire Bankers Association.

"Many people seem to have the illusion that they are engaging in genuine processes of thought when they condemn some situation or operation merely because it is 'speculative,'" said Mr. Simmons.

"The majority of people who have such emphatic ideas concerning the evils of speculation rarely make an effort to define carefully and accurately what speculation really is. At the outset it is necessary to realize that speculation is completely distinct from mere gambling, not only in its legal but also in its economic characteristics. Gambling represents a mere wagering or betting on some fortuitous future event.

What Speculation Is

"Speculation, on the other hand, is concerned with the purchase and sale of actual property, and for this reason it is a universal and integral factor in all commerce and trade. Since speculation involves an economic act of buying or selling, it therefore affects conditions of supply and demand.

"On the other hand, speculation and investment are in practice most difficult to distinguish. The speculator, of course, is concerned primarily with obtaining a profitable difference between the price at which he buys and the price at which he sells, while the investor is mainly interested in the yield on his investment. In actual fact, however, security investors invariably consider both elements of possible appreciation and possible yield. In the United States, particularly, we have never developed a class interested only in the yield upon their investments.

"If the United States has risen from obscure poverty to pre-eminent wealth and high standards of living among the nations, the constant and intrepid speculation in American securities which has gone on in this country for over a century must be put down as one of the most important constructive factors. Today this process continues.

"Speculation in securities is not at all a bad thing in itself. It is, however, necessary to recognize that we may have too much or too little security speculation.

"I do not know of any definite standards on the basis of which to conclude that even recently share dealings on our exchange were excessive. It must be remembered that a stock exchange is a very highly organized market where contracts to buy and sell securities can be freely and readily made. As a result, shares may change hands at a high rate of velocity there, irrespective of whether such active trading is accompanied by rising or falling security prices, or by expanding or contracting brokers' loans. The New York Stock Exchange, in a continuous experience of more than a century, has never attempted to set any standards for the proper volume of security dealings on its floor, and, as far as I know, neither has any other stock exchange in the world.

"I do not believe that even the Federal Reserve authorities who have recently taken occasion to characterize stock speculation as excessive, could or would attempt to establish any definite standards in this regard. Certainly it is a novel experience that the volume of turnover in a market for long-term capital should be considered a proper subject for responsibility or intervention by our central banking system.

Has Constructive Side

"However much one may decry speculative enthusiasm, there is no doubt that it is intimately related to the steady and constructive building up of American business, and the maintenance of high American standards of living. There is no justification whatever for attempting to make security speculation or security speculators a scapegoat for peculiarities in our present situation with regard to credit and capital.

"The actual interest of the New York Stock Exchange in the recent controversy concerning stock market loans and security speculation is three-fold. In the first place, the Exchange is not only willing but anxious to make entirely public a knowledge and understanding of its regulatory principles, its policies and methods, and its economic functions. At the same time, it is unwilling to sit passively by and allow inaccurate and prejudiced statements concerning these things to pass unchallenged, regardless of from what source such statements may proceed.

"Secondly, the New York Stock Exchange is unwilling to have foisted upon it responsibility for economic conditions arising elsewhere, or to be impelled to adopt methods of operation which its long experience has persuaded it to be unsound and fallacious.

"Finally the New York Stock Exchange is willing at all times to co-operate with anyone who, motivated by a desire to promote the public interest, is attempting to improve the mechanism of American finance in any of its parts, so that it may increase its ability to subserve the greatest good of the greatest number."

WALDORF-ASTORIA WORK IS HELD UP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Demolition of the Waldorf-Astoria, which was scheduled to begin on June 1, may be delayed several months pending secondary financing of the $3,500,000 sale, according to Floyd De L. Brown, president of the Bethlehem Engineering Company, buyers of the property from the Boomer-du Pont interests.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made the original loan of $24,000,000, covering the entire project of demolition and the erection of a 50-story office building on the site.

HIGH FEDERAL POSTS FILLED BY PRESIDENT

Names Cotton Undersecretary of State—Bartlett in Canadian Board Place

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover has announced the appointment of Joseph R. Cotton, of New York, as Undersecretary of State; that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, would be named Governor of Porto Rico, and that John H. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, had accepted membership on the International Joint Commission.

The President also indicated that Eugene A. Gilmore would be continued as Assistant Governor-General of the Philippines under Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War, who is expected to depart for Manila soon after his nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

Announcement also was made of the appointment of Robert H. Lucas of Louisville, Ky., as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and later his nomination was sent to the Senate. He will succeed David H. Blair, of North Carolina, whose resignation was submitted on March 4.

While there was no formal announcement at the White House, it was learned that Charles P. Sisson, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, has been offered and has decided to accept the post of an Assistant Attorney-General, suceeding John Marshall, who soon is to retire to private life after long service in charge of the personnel division of the Justic Department.

Mr. Cotton will succeed J. Reuben Clark, who was appointed Undersecretary under Secretary Kellogg and at the Administration's request has continued in that post under Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Clark is expected to resume the practice of law.

Closing Days of Our Discount Sale on Colonial Reproductions

This Colonial Corner Cabinet, beautifully inlaid or plain mahogany.
Inlaid $54.50
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE STUDENT WINS AT EPEE

Levis Captures Foils, While Nunes Takes the Saber Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two new champions, and one who has held the title in the past, but has been out of the position for the last two years, are the new national fencing title holders, as the result of the finals of the Amateur Fencers League of America, at the Hotel Astor May 24. All three of the winners in 1928 were ousted, one being eliminated in the semifinals, while the other two were defeated in the finals.

In the foils, which started the proceedings, Joseph L. Levis, formerly of Boston but for the last three years a resident of New York, and a member of The Fencers Club, reversed the result of 1928, by defeating Lieut George C. Calnan, U. S. N., champion for the last four years and taking the championship. Calnan was second, and Frank S. Righeimer Jr. of Yale University, intercollegiate champion, third with Doris de Jong, of the Olympic team of Holland, a member of the New York A. C., the other finalist.

The greatest surprise came in the épée, or dueling sword, event, when Righeimer, intercollegiate champion in that weapon also came through the final winner, after two fence-offs with his fellow representatives from New Haven, Donald B. Waldhaus, a former Washington Square Fencer, but now residing in New Haven and a member of the New Haven Fencers Club. Both defeated Lee Nunes, champion for 1928, as did Pieter Mijer, also of the Washington Square Fencers, who took third place. The first time Righeimer and Waldhaus met there was a double touch, and on the first fence-off, the result was the same. But the third time, after several minutes of fencing, Righeimer made a direct attack that landed, and took the bout and the title.

The hardest battle came in the saber finals, when Leo Nunes encountered Norman C. Cohn, in the final bout to determine the title. Both had defeated each of the other finalists, John R. Huffman, also of the New Haven contingent, though a member of the New York A. C., and Warren A. Dow, one of the former stars of the J. Sanford Saltus Club, but recently removed to Buffalo, and qualifying from there, but when the young Columbia star, who won the saber intercollegiate title in 1928, and then went to Amsterdam as a member of the Olympic team, encountered the veteran there was so little to choose between them that only after three minutes of overtime had been required on the final touch, with the score standing at 4-all, did the New York A. C. fencer, who has held every title at one time or another and has been a leading fencer for the Mercury Foot organization for the past 10 years, finally scored a clean thrust on his attack, in spite of a desperate attempt by Cohn to parry, and take the title after a lapse of two years. Cohn took second place, and Huffman won third medal by a victory over Dow. The summary:

UNITED STATES FOILS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Joseph L. Levis, The Fencers' Club, New York, defeated Calnan 5 to 4, de feating 5 to 4, and Righeimer 5 to 1.

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., defeated Righeimer 5 to 0 and de Jong 5 to 1.

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale University, defeated de Jong, 5 to 4.

Doris de Jong, New York A. C., lost three bouts.

UNITED STATES EPEE CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale University, defeated Mijer, Nunes, and on second fence-off, Waldhaus.

Donald B. Waldhaus, New Haven Fencers, defeated Nunes, Mijer.

Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Nunes.

Leo Nunes, New York A. C., lost three bouts.

UNITED STATES SABER CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Leo Nunes, New York A. C., defeated Huffman 5 to 3, Dow 5 to 2 and Cohn 5 to 1.

Norman C. Cohn, Fencers' Club, New York, defeated Dow, 5 to 3, Huffman 5 to 3.

John R. Huffman, New York A. C., defeated Dow 5 to 2.

Warren A. Dow, Buffalo, lost three bouts.

Spanish-Dutch Team Is Victor

Senorita D'Alvarez and Miss Boumann Win Doubles Title of France

PARIS (AP) The first title to be decided in the French tennis championships was won today by the star women's doubles team of Senorita Elvia d'Alvarez of Spain and Miss Kea Boumann of Holland.

Playing with the same irresistible power with which they eliminated the United States hopes, Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Edith A. Cross, and the defending champions from England, the Spanish-Dutch combination today won the final from the Misses Esther L. Heine and Ethel Neave of South Africa, 7—5, 6—2.

The match produced only moderately good tennis, but created intense excitement. The spectators were as unruly as a baseball crowd, shouting at the umpires and baseline judges. Senorita d'Alvarez again was the best player on the court, with Miss Neave next.

The match attracted the largest tennis crowd of the year in France, 7000 being present at the Roland Garros Stadium. The weather was magnificent.

With the opening of play in women's singles, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., sixth ranking United States player, safely reached the second round by defeating Mme. Roger Daniet of France, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Morrill played fairly good tennis.

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon of France, in a stirring match, defeated J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins of England by scores of 6—3, 6—4, 6—3 in the men's doubles semifinals. Cochet was the best man on the courts and Collins the next best. Cochet's volleying was superb.

Tilden and Gunter lost their first 1929 battle with their old French tennis rivals, losing to Jean Borotra and J. Rene LaCoste in the semifinals of the French doubles championships. The scores were: 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	39	16	.709
Los Angeles	33	26	.559
San Francisco	31	28	.525
Oakland	30	29	.508
Hollywood	28	27	.491
Sacramento	26	34	.433
Portland	21	37	.398
Seattle	20	34	.370

RESULTS FRIDAY

Sacramento 15, Hollywood 0.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 5.
Mission 9, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 1.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT

Worcester P. I. 5, Middlebury 1.

Captains of Seventeen Principia Athletic Teams for 1928-29

Van Miller Studio

Back Row—Junior College Varsity, Left to Right—J. D. Power '29, Track; J. W. Towle '29, Football; J. K. Paterson '29, Tennis; L. H. Bomhoff '29, Basketball.

Academy Varsity—Center Row, Left to Right—A. B. Winklemeyer '31, Soccer; R. C. Powers '32, Basketball; M. H. Braun '31, Swimming; J. T. Cummins, Baseball and Golf; B. E. Spivy '31, Football; J. C. Allen '31, Track; J. H. Streaen-Reuter '32, Tennis.

Front Row, Left to Right—W. C. Belle '33, C Basketball; R. E. Hickman '32, B Basketball; F. H. Hunkins '32, B Football; D. H. Caswell '33, C Football; J. E. Brenner '34, Junior Swimming.

WORLD'S MARK IS EQUALED

Illinois Favored to Retain 'Big Ten' Track and Field Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill. Tieing of the world's record for the 100-yard dash and the breaking of three meet records featured the preliminaries of the twenty-ninth annual outdoor track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Dyche Stadium here. University of Illinois became an assured favorite to defend the team championship when it won 15 places for the finals. Ohio State University placed 16 times, as did also University of Michigan; but the known strength of Illinois in the five events in which no trials were held made Coach H. L. Gill's position one hard to challenge.

Iowa Has Chance

University of Iowa has a chance to win, as it also placed 16 times. University of Chicago placed 10, University of Wisconsin seven, Indiana University six, University of Minnesota five, Northwestern University four and Purdue University two.

T. E. Tolan '29 of Michigan equalled the accepted world's record of 9.6s in the second heat of the 100-yard dash. He ran with ease and grace that gave the impression he might have gone better if pushed. Tolan led all the way and finished a yard ahead of the second runner. His performance clipped 1s. from the "Big Ten" record set in 1922 by W. D. Hayes of University of Notre Dame. In the first heat G. S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State, who has been credited with 9.8s., equalling the American record which has not been accepted internationally, was timed in 9.7s., which tied the old meet record. K. L. Gordon '31 of Indiana won the third heat in 9.9s. Others who qualified by taking seconds were N. R. Root '30 of Chicago, H. E. Kriss '29 of Ohio State and J. A. Timm '30 of Illinois making one of the most brilliant fields of finalists ever seen in the event.

Record in Shotput

In the trials for the 16-pound shotput the second new record was set. Samuel Behr '31 of Wisconsin tossed the ball 47ft. 7¼in. The former mark of 47ft. 3in. was made by L. L. Lewis of Northwestern in 1927. Twelve qualified for the finals.

Another Conference record fell in the 220-yard straightaway when Simpson was timed in 20.9s. in the first heat. The old mark of 21.2s. was set in 1923 by E. C. Wilson of Iowa. Tolan of Michigan came within 1s. of the former standard in winning the second heat, Kriss of Ohio State won the third heat in 21.6s.

O'DOUL LEADS NATIONALS

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank J. O'Doul, the heavy hitter of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, is back in the van of National League batsmen with a mark of .415, according to averages including games of May 22. A. A. High of St. Louis and Harvey Hendrick are crowding him, each with a percentage of .407. O'Doul also sets the pace in runs scored with 32, while F. C. Herman of Brooklyn has the greatest total of hits, 47. Frank F. Frisch of the Cardinals has hit 12 doubles and five triples to lead in those departments, with Melvin T. Ott in front in the home run race with 10, the highest total in either league. C. L. Hafey of the Cardinals has batted in the greatest number of runs, 30, while Evar E. Swanson of Cincinnati leads in stolen bases with nine.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	19	10	.655
Reading	15	11	.577
Toronto	16	15	.516
Newark	12	12	.500
Baltimore	15	15	.500
Buffalo	12	14	.462
Montreal	14	17	.452
Jersey City	10	19	.345

RESULTS FRIDAY

Reading 6, Newark 2.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 5, Montreal 1.
Toronto 8, Rochester 5.
Rochester 6, Toronto 5.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	22	12	.629
New Orleans	23	15	.605
Memphis	20	16	.556
Little Rock	18	20	.474
Atlanta	17	21	.447
Mobile	16	21	.432
Chattanooga	15	21	.417
Nashville	14	21	.400

RESULTS FRIDAY

Atlanta 5, Little Rock 4.
Chattanooga 13, Mobile 10.
Nashville 9, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 0.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Harvard 6, Dartmouth 5 (11 innings).
Michigan 2, Iowa 1.
Wisconsin 4, Northwestern 0.
Indiana 5, Purdue 1 (10 innings).
Bates 6, Bowdoin 3.
Middlebury 3, Mass. Aggies 2.
West Virginia 13, Morris-Harvey 7.
Holy Cross 11, Tufts 1.
Fordham 17, Bucknell 0.
Providence 4, Georgetown 3.
Muhlenberg 3, Juniata 1.
Ursinus 8, Gettysburg 2.

Luther 7, Armour Tech. 1.

The Principia Athletic Teams Have 117 Contests

In Addition to Regular Program of Competition With Other Institutions, Intramural Sports Were Maintained During the Year 1928-29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 17 athletic teams representing The Principia in this city competed in a total of 117 contests during the year 1928-29 according to information compiled in the office of Lee McCandless, athletic director. Of the 17 different teams in the eight branches of sport there were four in football, four in basketball, two each in track, swimming and tennis and one each in soccer, baseball and golf.

A total of 70 boys out of an enrollment of 193, comprising the 17 teams, carried the burden of competition during the three seasons. Of the 70 boys there were 24 out of 47 in the Junior College and 46 out of 147 in the Academy. Athletes from 21 states in the United States and one island possession, Hawaii, made up the total composing the 17 teams.

In addition to the regular athletic program of competition with teams of other institutions there was an active intramural program for the remaining students within the college and academy. During the fall season six volley ball teams played a total of 100 games while four basketball teams, playing a schedule of 18 games, made up the winter program. Instructional boxing and wrestling for both groups were also included during this period.

The spring intramural schedule consisted of 28 games of playground baseball in addition to a twilight league of seven teams, each team playing five contests. Four waterpolo teams were organized, each playing four games. The usual American Red Cross swimming tests were held and 12 boys were awarded senior and junior life saving badges.

For the first time in Principia athletic history Junior College and Academy athletics were separated, each group maintaining its own teams and participating under separate programs. The same caliber of heavy competition, however, was sustained for the Junior College as in the past despite the small group. At the start of the year 24 young men confidently set themselves to work preparing themselves for competition with high schools of 2000 boys and upward and other institutions with similar physical advantages. The summary of the year indicates that these young men accomplished their task in a creditable manner, and was commented upon by James M. Gould, former president of the Baseball Writers Association of America, who said: "Here is an institution where the training of the boys is placed before athletic victories and prominence."

The senior swimming team made the best record of any of the 17 Principia teams during the last year. Under the coaching of J. C. Flint the teams won seven out of eight dual meets. Its only defeat was at the hands of the Washington University freshmen squad which won 41 to 32 in the fourth meet of the season. Principia, however, reversed the order later by defeating the Washington freshmen, 41 to 29. The Principia team finished in a tie for second place in the Mississippi Valley interscholastic meet held in Wilson Pool, Washington University, in April.

Last September a new league known as the A. B. C. League was formed by four schools, Western Military Academy, Country Day School, John Burroughs and Principia Academy. For the first year the league held competition in football, basketball, track, tennis and baseball. Each school furnished three teams in these sports, the eligibility being based on what is known as the California exponent system of age, weight, semesters in school, etc. The Principia Academy track team finished second in the general A. B. C. meet.

The Principia Junior College is a member of the recently organized Missouri State Junior College Conference. This new conference expects to hold championship tournaments and meets in basketball and track during the coming year. The summary follows:

FOOTBALL

	No. In squad	Won	Tied	Lost	Total Points—Princ.	Total Points—Opponts.	No. of awards
Junior college	19	3	1	5	79	136	15
Academy team	35	2	1	3	95	43	15
Class B team	20	4	1	1	90	14	14
Class C team	22	0	0	7	12	101	12
BASKETBALL							
Junior college	22	6	0	7	288	326	8
Academy team	14	6	0	9	318	301	6
Class B team	11	5	0	5	178	192	7
Class C team	25	3	0	9	104	238	7
SWIMMING							
Senior team	14	7	0	1	293½	207½	7
Junior team	8	0	1	2	49	92	6
SOCCER							
Academy team	15	2	0	4	12	17	7
BASEBALL							
Academy team	18	1	0	5	46	52	10
TRACK							
Junior college	12	1	0	1	104½	102½	6
Academy team	14	1	0	1	112¼	123	7
TENNIS							
Junior college	7	1	0	3	7	13	4
Academy team	11	2	0	4	15	14	5
GOLF							
Academy team	7	2	0	1	7	6	4
Grand totals	294	45	4	68	1749¾	1979	130

Van Ryn Defeated in Tennis Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With a doubles victory secured by John W. Van Ryn and John F. Hennessey of the United States Davis Cup tennis team, over the Japanese team of Yoshira Ohta and Tamio Abe, and with the defeat in the singles of Van Ryn by the equally youthful Ohta, the United States holds a lead of 2 to 1, with only one more victory necessary to clinch the semifinal match.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Katsu Debuchi were members of the large gallery, which included other members of the diplomatic corps, and Dwight F. Davis, donor of the cup.

Ohta defeated Van Ryn in an unexpected and thrilling upset that was reflected in the scores. When play was resumed May 24, Ohta was trailing by the score of 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, and the games were in favor of Van Ryn, 4 to 2. By winning the final sets, 6—4, 7—5, Ohta defeated his opponent with Van Ryn twice unable to put over the match point.

The doubles match was far less exciting, with the American team gaining victory in straight sets by a score of 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

DAVIS CUP TENNIS—American Zone SEMIFINAL ROUND—Singles

Yoshira Ohta, Japan, defeated John W. Van Ryn, United States, 6—4, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Doubles

John F. Hennessey and John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated Yoshira Ohta and Tamio Abe, Japan, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

R. D. LAPHAM NAMES GOLF COMMITTEE

To Have Charge of U. S. Amateur Arrangements

DEL MONTE Calif.—Roger D. Lapham, in his capacity as president of the California Golf Association, has named 23 leading golfers of this State to act as the National Tournament Committee of the California Golf Association. This committee, of which Lapham will be chairman ex-officio, will be in charge of all arrangements for the United States amateur golf championship at Pebble Beach links, Del Monte, Sept. 2 to 7, under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, of which Lapham is vice-president and executive committeeman.

The committee: George W. Nickel, Edwin M. Eddy, L. C. Stewart, John Levison, Brace Carter, R. M. Eyre, San Francisco; H. Chandler Egan, J. A. Mackenzie, Francis McComas, Pebble Beach; K. C. Mooers, J. F. Neville, Monterey Peninsula Country Club; Norman Macbeth, L. R. Works, Everett H. Scover, Herman Politz, R. F. Kerr, Chester S. Lyday, George T. Cline, Los Angeles; W. W. Campbell, Dr. Paul Hunter, Pasadena; H. J. Borde, L. Perry Ferguson, Santa Monica; Roger L. Lapham, San Francisco, chairman.

MISS NUTHALL WINS TITLE

SURBITON, Eng. (AP)—Miss Betty Nuthall, English tennis star, won the Surbiton championship today, winning the cup by scores of 7—5, 6—1 from Miss [illegible] of Czechoslovakia, veteran now living in England.

CUBS REGAIN LEAGUE LEAD

Malone Bests Cardinals for Second Time, in Spite of Bottomley's Hitting

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	20	10	.667
St. Louis	20	11	.645
Pittsburgh	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	13	14	.481
Boston	14	16	.467
New York	12	16	.429
Cincinnati	11	19	.367
Brooklyn	11	19	.367

RESULTS FRIDAY

New York 7, Boston 3.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (rain).

Again the lead in the National League changed on May 24, this time the Chicago Cubs defeating the champion St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 4, to take a marginal lead of one-half a game. This broke up a winning run of four straight for the Cardinals, evened up the series at one victory apiece and gave the Cubs a record of three victories out of five games against their closest rivals for top honors.

Malone, who shut out the champions earlier in the season, was not as effective May 24 but his teammates gave him some timely hitting. In the eighth inning, they rallied to clinch the game with three runs, Hornsby's double brought in two runs and he scored himself later in the inning. Bottomley did his best to win the game for the Cardinals and his best was very good. He hit a double and two home runs.

Clark Weakens

For 7 1-3 innings, Clark pitched a great game for Brooklyn but when he showed evidences of weakening in the eighth inning, Manager Wilbert Robinson lost no time in taking him out, Ballou relieved him to give a base on balls and he came out in favor of McWeeny, who stopped the Phillies short with three men on bases.

For the first time this year Brooklyn looks as though it was about to show its full strength, particularly so in the box. The Robins won their third game in their last four and for the fourth straight game they received excellent pitching. Only three days ago Clark held the Giants to two hits. Picinich, the catcher obtained recently from Cincinnati, made a double and two singles in three turns at bat. Herman's home run featured.

Giants Win Third Straight

For the first time this year, the New York Giants won their third straight game and Boston was the loser, 7 to 3. The Giants continued to combine good hitting with good pitching. Jackson and Roush hitting home runs in the eventful fourth. Jackson has now hit seven home runs this year. The Braves continued to peck away at the pitching of Mays, who relieved Scott in the fifth, and in the eighth they came within one run of tying the Giants. Awake to their danger, the New Yorkers rallied in their half of the eighth to make the game sure with a three-run rally.

The Braves had several fine opportunities to score but couldn't insert the timely hit or hits needed. In the seventh, for instance, they had three on with two out but failed to score. In the sixth they had a man on first and third with one run already in and only one out, but could do no more. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—5	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4	10	0

Batteries—Malone and Gonzales; Sherdel, Johnson, Hald and Smith. Losing pitcher—Sherdel. Umpires—Hart, McLaughlin and Rigler. Time—2h. 9m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	—3	9	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	0

Batteries—Clark, Ballou, McWeeny and Picinich; Sweetland and Davis. Winning pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 50m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3	7	0

Batteries—Scott, Mays and Hogan; Cantwell, Brandt, Delaney, Jones and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Mays. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—McCormick, Pfirman and Reardon. Time—2h.

FRED WARD VICTOR IN MARATHON RUN

Is the First Long-Distance Champion of Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Fred Ward of the Millrose A. C., New York, is the first long distance champion of Canada as a result of his victory in the Canadian Marathon race here May 24, the first time that a race over the Marathon distance has been recognized and sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Ward took the lead in the first mile and held it to the finish, although in the last couple of miles he was hard pressed by B. Routsalinen, a Finnish runner from Montreal, who gained steadily, and at the 25-mile mark was only 75 yards behind, but Ward unloosed a spurt that enabled him to increase his margin until he was about 200 yards in front at the finish. The time of 2h. 16m. 28 4-5s. was exceptionally good, considering the stiff course and the strong wind that the competitors encountered in the country.

Frank Hughes, the Hamilton Olympic runner, worked his way into third place after a three-cornered battle with Cuthbert of Guelph and O'Reilly. Cuthbert showed a flash of form that won him the Olympic trial in 1924 and secured fifth. Percy Wyer, the diminutive Monarch A. C. veteran, after running back in the field for a major portion of the journey, gave one of his last minute rushes which brought him into sixth place, about six minutes behind Ward, the winner. The order for the first 10 at the finish:

1—Fred Ward, Millrose A. C., New York.
2—B. Routsalinen, North Branch "Y," Montreal.
3—Frank Hughes, Olympic Club, Hamilton.
4—J. O'Reilly, Toronto.
5—John Cuthbert, Guelph "Y."
6—Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto.
7—H. Windfield, Gladstone A. C., Toronto.
8—C. F. White, Gladstone A. C., Toronto.
9—H. Wilding, Silverthorn A. C., Toronto.
10—Ezra Lee, Monarch A. C., Toronto.

THOMAS ELECTED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Walter F. Thomas '31 of New York, N. Y., a former protege of W. T. Tilden 2d, has been chosen captain of the Princeton varsity tennis team for the 1930 season. Although a sophomore, he is rated at No. 2 on the court squad. Thomas succeeds K. B. Appel of East Orange. During the last season Thomas was defeated only once, and coupled with D. S. Strachan in the doubles never lost a match.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Penn State 5, Penn 4.

Maine Athletes Lead List of New England Qualifiers

Holy Cross and Brown Next—Although Conditions Were Not Ideal, Times of Sprints and Hurdles Were Good

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. QUALIFIERS

	Men
Maine	19
Holy Cross	12
Brown	10
New Hampshire	9
Massachusetts Inst. Tech.	9
Bates	8
Northeastern	8
Boston College	5
Bowdoin	3
Colby	3
Worcester P. I.	2
Rhode Island State	2
Wesleyan	2
Williams	1
Amherst	1
Boston University	1
Tufts	1

The finals of the forty-third annual New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field meet being held on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Field this afternoon bid fair to display some excellent performances if the trials may mean anything. Against strong winds that forced delay in holding many of the events the times and distances in many cases were surprising.

The University of Maine led in the field of qualifiers with 19 men and is favored to win the meet today but not without opposition for Holy Cross and Brown University have qualified enough men and good men to upset the Maine prediction. In the qualifying all except the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Trinity College were able to get at least one man in for today's competition.

Although the sprints and hurdle races were delayed because of the high winds the events were finally held with winds still prevailing and the time of John S. Collier '29, Brown University, was surprising since he topped the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 2-5s. winning easily.

The quaterer-mile field produced some fast sprinting with Harold F. Klumbach '30 of Holy Cross and Arnold F. Noyes '29, New Hampshire, each winning a heat in 50s. flat, while the two other heats were run in 50 3-5s. and 50 4-5s. all of which indicates a thriller today with conditions probably improved.

This same Noyes of New Hampshire seemed to like the windy conditions for he followed his fast 440 performance with a half-mile in 2m. 1 4-5s., which was second-best time for the day. C. W. Thompson '29 of Northeastern running a later heat in 2m. 1 2-5s.

The field of high jumpers qualified at 5ft. 10in. and undoubtedly over six feet will be needed to win. Harry Cornsweet '29 of Brown put the shot 44ft. 8½in. and since the qualifying marks stand over, that put alone will probably win, although he may better it himself.

G. A. Morin '31, Holy Cross, qualified in three events, winning a heat in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes besides heading the list of qualifiers in the javelin throw. Incidentally he made the best time of the day in each of his sprinting heats, but times were slow because of conditions.

Besides the regular schedule of events today there will be a medley relay race for freshman teams, which will be run in one heat. The summary:

100-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by William Knox, Bates; Joseph McCabe, Boston College, second; C. A. Broder, M. I. T., third. Time—10⅔s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Daley, Holy Cross; G. F. Troy, Brown, second; R. E. White, Maine, third. Time—10⅔s.

Third Heat—Won by E. A. Stymiest, Maine; W. J. Brown, Colby, second; F. A. Ladd Jr., M. I. T., third. Time—10⅔s.

Fourth Heat—Won by G. A. Morin, Holy Cross; Charles Finn, Boston College, second; E. C. Milde, Worcester P. I., third. Time—10⅔s.

220-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by G. A. Morin, Holy Cross; William Knox, Bates, second; R. E. White, Maine, third. Time—22⅔s.

Second Heat—Won by N. V. Bicknell, R. I. State; F. Troy, Brown, second; B. M. Bertram, Maine, third. Time—23⅘s.

Third Heat—Won by J. S. Daley, Holy Cross; W. J. Hanson, Northeastern, second; Joseph McCabe, Boston College, third. Time—25⅕s.

Fourth Heat—Won by E. C. Milde, Worcester P. I.; F. A. Ladd Jr., M. I. T., second; E. A. Stymiest, Maine, third. Time—24s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES—Trials

First Heat—Won by J. S. Collier, Brown; J. D. Shoaff, Williams, second; S. C. Hammond, Maine, third. Time—15 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by W. H. French, Worcester P. I.; W. L. Jones, Maine, second; C. M. Smith, Maine, third. Time—26 2-5s.

440-YARD DASH—Trials

First Heat—Won by H. F. Klumbach, Holy Cross; R. S. Adams, Bates, second; E. W. Tolman, Maine, third. Time—56.

Second Heat—Won by A. F. Noyes, New Hampshire; J. T. Bechtold, M. I. T., second; William Mulcahy, Boston College, third. Time—50s.

Third Heat—Won by John Woodwerth, Boston College; W. S. Niles, Maine, second; T. F. Perry, Holy Cross, third. Time—50 1-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. L. Shea, Northeastern; F. A. Wingate, Bowdoin, second; M. R. Tierney, Holy Cross, third. Time—52 2-5s.

880-YARD RUN—Trials

First Heat—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates; W. F. Huse, Brown, second; Elmer Ricchin, Colby, third. Time—2m. 5.

Second Heat—Won by A. F. Noyes, New Hampshire; S. A. Richardson, New Hampshire, second; Paul Chesley, Bates, third. Time—2m. 1-4-5s.

Third Heat—Won by C. W. Thompson, Northeastern; Ralph Bagley, Holy Cross, second; E. Callahan, New Hampshire, third. Time—2m. 1 2-5s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Qualifiers

P. S. Benjamin, M. I. T., C. F. Russell, Brown; C. E. O'Connor, Maine; K. L. Jones, Wesleyan; A. G. Wooley, New Hampshire; A. W. Morang, Northeastern. Height—6ft. 1in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Qualifiers

Won by C. E. O'Connor, Maine; distance—22ft. 6¾in.; G. W. Soule, Bowdoin, second, distance—22ft. 4¾in.; C. E. Knowlton, Bates, third, distance—22ft. 3in.; A. Carney, Brown, fourth, distance—22ft. 2in.; K. T. White, Brown, fifth, distance—22ft. 1¼in.; William Knox, Bates, sixth, distance—21ft. 6¾in.

16-POUND SHOTPUT—Qualifiers

Won by Harry Cornsweet, Brown, distance—44ft. 8½in.; George Wilczewski, Boston College, second, distance—43ft. 11¾in.; H. W. Webber, Maine, third, distance—42ft. 2in.; Bror Grondel Jr., M. I. T., fourth, distance—42ft. ¼in.; P. Cuneo, Rhode Island State, fifth, distance—40ft. 11¾in.; E. F. Flanigan, Holy Cross, sixth, distance—40ft. 1in.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW—Qualifiers

Won by E. F. Black, Maine, 141ft. 10in.; E. F. Flanigan, Holy Cross, second, distance—140ft. 7in.; H. P. Chatman Jr., R. I. State, third, distance—134ft. 2¾in.; C. H. Hubbard, Amherst, fourth, distance—[illegible]; C. C. Conway, Holy Cross, fifth, 129ft. 11¾in.; P. D. Crout, M. I. T., sixth, distance—129ft. 6in.

JAVELIN THROW—Qualifiers

Won by G. A. Morin, Holy Cross, distance—167ft. 6in.; J. P. Ashworth, Maine, second, distance—166ft. 5in.; R. A. Geoffrion, New Hampshire, third, distance—165ft. 7in.; A. O. Forsberg, Northeastern, fourth, distance—165ft.; J. H. Lambert, Maine, fifth, distance—162ft. 3in.; W. L. Fogarty, Brown, sixth, distance—160ft. 5¾in.; M. J. Lundell, Northeastern, seventh, distance—160ft. 5¼in.

DISCUS THROW—Qualifiers

Won by E. R. Gowell, Maine, distance—142ft. 8½in.; R. J. Houle, Bates, second, distance—128ft. 5in.; E. F. Flanigan, Holy Cross, third, distance—125ft. 9in.; A. W. Christensen, Colby, fourth, distance—125ft.; George Milczewski, Boston College, fifth, distance—122ft. 5½in.; M. W. Gray, M. I. T., sixth, distance—114ft. 5¼in.

POLE VAULT—Qualifiers

H. A. Danforth, M. I. T.; G. I. Goely, R. I. State; P. A. Beckley, Maine; A. E. Fredricks, Wesleyan; E. T. Brooks, New Hampshire; G. E. Martin, Northeastern; D. R. Little Jr., Williams. Height—11ft.

CHICAGO SURE TO WIN SINGLES

Also Places a Team in Doubles Against Michigan in 'Big Ten' Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—The members of the University of Chicago tennis team had a monopoly on the finalists in the Intercollegiate Conference tennis tournament which will be concluded here Saturday with finals in the doubles and singles events.

The Chicago doubles team also won its way to the finals by defeating the University of Northwestern pair.

Rain which fell all during the night kept the courts from being in the best of condition and play was slowed up by the soggy surface.

The feature match of May 24 was that in the semifinal round between Scott Rexinger '31, University of Chicago, and R. S. McMillen '29, University of Wisconsin, which occupied almost the whole afternoon, going the limit of five sets, Rexinger losing the first two sets.

To add to his predicament early in the third set Rexinger slipped while trying for a hard shot. During the remainder of the match he could not play his usual tennis, but took the next three sets in a row and won his way into the finals to meet his team mate, G. M. Lott Jr. '30, who had had little trouble in disposing of his opposition in the first three rounds. The scores were 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

In the semifinal round Lott overtook C. I. Okerbloom '30, Ohio State No. 1, in three sets, losing only four games. Set scores were 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. The Buckeye player was no match for Lott's smashing drives and crosscourt sweeps.

In the doubles event the University of Michigan pair, H. T. Barton '29 and Edward Hammer '30, showed the best teamwork of the tournament in their three matches played May 24.

Playing 55 games in seven sets during the three rounds, Barton and Hammer lost only 12. The pair defeated Ohio State's team of L. R. Fox '30 and Okerbloom, 6—1, 7—5, and immediately took on Purdue University's team of J. H. Worthington '29 and J. B. Church '30, the former winning 6—2, 6—0.

In the semifinals the Wolverine netmen defeated Bert R. Riel '30, and C. Russell Bergherm '30, Northwestern University, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Barton and Hammer meet Lott and W. F. Calohan '30 in the finals Saturday afternoon. The summary:

CONFERENCE INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Second Round

Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated Edward Schoaff '29, Illinois, 6—4, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. '30, Chicago, defeated C. I. Okerbloom '30, Ohio State, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

Scott Rexinger '31, Chicago, defeated R. S. McMillen '29, Wisconsin, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

H. T. Barton '29 and Edward Hammer '30, University of Michigan, defeated C. I. Okerbloom '30 and L. R. Fox '30, Ohio State University, 6—1, 7—5.

Second Round

H. T. Barton '29 and Edward Hammer '30, Michigan, defeated J. H. Worthington '29 and J. B. Church '30, Purdue University, 6—2, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. '30, and W. F. Calohan '30, University of Chicago, defeated D. O. Freeborn '29 and R. S. McMillen '29,

'CHRONIC BANDIT' SUPPRESSED BY FE'G YU-HSIANG

Simple Farmers Forcefully Carried Out Forays on Villagers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, already familiar to western readers for his many picturesque characteristics, promises to gain a lasting reputation in China for subduing "chronic" bandits who have disturbed the peaceable farmers and villagers of three provinces for generations, even centuries in some districts.

The methods which Marshal Feng has employed successfully in Honan are now being instituted in Shantung, which has been assigned to his control by the National Government at Nanking. Shantung bandits have been notorious in all parts of China, and if he can convert them to honest ways, his prestige, already high, will be greatly enhanced.

The story of how Marshal Feng subdued the bandits of northern Honan is very simple. These bandits have passed on their occupation from father to son, and have lived in their own villages in the mountains. Every man in these villages has been a member of the band, living quietly in the village except when forays were made into the valleys below.

Marshal Feng assigned clever men to analyze the bandit problem. They discovered that the procedure of these bandits was unvarying. A few of the band first visited a village, detecting the wealthy men and how to get at their belongings. Under the guise of mountaineers, innocent farmers, they lived quietly in the village being joined by other members of the band two and three at a time. Then, when their strength was sufficient, they revealed themselves, seized their loot, and retired to their mountain villages, becoming once more peaceable farmers.

Marshal Feng's men learned who were the headmen of hte most notorious, and executed a number of them as an object lesson.

Marshal Feng also sent lecturers to all bandit villages in the mountains. These men said, "You are good farmers, when you wish to be. Marshal Feng wishes you to limit your actions to farming, and will see that you can make an honest living at this occupation. He will help you in every possible way so long as you remain honest—but if you begin robbing villages again—you will lose your heads."

The method is declared to have been an almost complete success.

Britain Opens Film Campaign

Anglo-European Combine Proposed to Combat American Domination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the British "talkie" campaign against American domination has begun in earnest is evident from the announcement of the proposed Anglo-European talking and sound film agreement. This would link up the firm of British International Films with the Klang Film-Tobis Company of Germany, and it is noteworthy that this company is a subsidiary of other powerful firms.

The fundamental problem of the sound film is one of patents, and not of persons, and this deal will link one of the foremost British film concerns with interests which hold licenses covering the use of systems protected by over 500 patents. The necessary apparatus for equipping a picture house can be supplied at once in commercial quantities.

The combine does not intend to stop the production of all silent films, but to make both sorts so as to meet the public taste.

Cottage Industries of India Fostered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—To investigate the question of organizing financial assistance to industries in the Mysore State, a committee was appointed by the Government of Mysore with Sir Charles Todhunter, private secretary to the Maharaja, as chairman.

The categories of industries that were kept in view as capable of development were the cottage industries which include silk reeling and silkworm rearing silk and cotton weaving, the preparation of essential oils and perfumes, poultry and dairy farming, bark tanning, tanning hides and skins and factory industries.

The committee recommends the appointment of a statutory board which would be authorized to sanction loans up to 10,000 rupees directly and have powers to recommend to the Government loans exceeding that amount.

Nottingham Makes Drive Against Its Worst Slums

Some of the Dwellings Date From Period of Battle of Waterloo

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nottingham, the city of Robin Hood and Little John, has for many years past suffered from some of the worst slums in Great Britain. This was due to the fact that the town for many years was surrounded by walls, and when the industrial revolution started, factories and warehouses were built on ground formerly occupied by gardens or houses, which were pulled down. The inhabitants were, therefore, forced to crowd into the remaining houses. The population steadily grew, and for nearly half a century very little new accommodation was provided outside the town walls.

Since the war, however, many acres of slums have been cleared away by the Corporation. A Housing Improvement Association, of which the vicar of the parish church, Canon Gordon, is chairman, has acquired property that was built three years after the Battle of Waterloo. It was then well constructed, but in over a century the floors have become worn out and the walls let in the damp. By the efforts of the association, all the houses have been thoroughly reconditioned, resulting in a general raising of the whole tone of the district.

The tenants, many of whom have been there for 20 years, are extremely appreciative of the efforts made to give them a home. The woman manager finds many opportunities of helping and endeavoring to guide tenants both directly and indirectly.

Oslo Celebrates Centenary of Abel

Eminent Mathematician Had First Lessons From Father, a Clergyman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—On the centenary of Niels Henrik Abel, regarded by some as the greatest mathematical genius who ever lived, a commemorative festival was celebrated by the University of Oslo. The chief event of the festival was the conferring of the degree of Doctores Mathematicæ by the university upon 16 foreigners in honor of his memory.

The university library arranged a small exhibition which comprised the most important of the original manuscripts by Abel, a collection of letters from him, his printed works, and a selection from his writings. The most valuable among the exhibited pieces is the only existing manuscript of his addition theorem.

N. Henrik Abel received his first instruction in mathematics from his father, a clergyman, until at the age of 15 he was admitted to the cathedral school of Kristiania (Oslo).

When he left school for the university he had learned all, in fact more, than the professors could teach him, and at the age of 22 he was in reality one of the greatest mathematicians of the day.

PLANE AIDS NEIGHBORLINESS

GUATEMALA (By U. P.)—A party of congressional representatives made an airplane trip to San Salvador May 24 to repay a courtesy visit and to deliver a message of greetings.

In Town or Village, Austria Still Guards an Old-World Simplicity and Romance

© Publishers' Photo Service

Upper Left—Decorative interior of a farm in Zell am Zee, liberally sprinkled with hunting trophies and artistic native chinaware, and showing characteristic furniture and monumental stove, the two men attired in costume typical of the out-of-doors Austria. Upper right—Washing day at the pump in a farmyard at Salzburg, beautiful mountain city, the home of Mozart. Lower left—Marketing in Vienna—an up-to-date establishment. Lower right—Untangling the map of Vienna to a couple of tourists. The small white tag on the breast of the policeman's tunic contains the word "English" and denotes that the bearer speaks that language and is at the service of non-German-speaking visitors.

Russian-Swedish Power Works Are Being Planned

When Completed, 100,000 Horse Power Will Be Supplied to Petrograd

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish concern, Vattenbyggnads Bureau, has been commissioned to work out a plan for Russian water works, which when completed will be one of the largest in Europe. Professor Hörnell, one of the delegates from this bureau, has just returned from his investigations in Russia and declares the work to be, from a technical standpoint, one of the most interesting his concern has undertaken.

In connection with this work geological investigations have been carried out in co-operation with a Russian engineer engaging between 1000 and 2000 men in the last three months. Now that it has been ascertained that the difficulties attendant upon the carrying out of this giant power work are not insurmountable, dwellings for 15,000 workmen to be required on this work are being put up. It is thus a whole town that must be built.

When the River Swir is enlarged for the use of electric power, it is reckoned that from it 100,000 horse-power may be transferred to Petrograd, to be there transformed into power and light. When the two further power stations planned to be added to the original one are ready, the River Swir station will be the next largest in Europe, being surpassed only by one now being built in Volchov.

In connection with the power station at Swir, a canal will be built, planned by Peter the Great, namely that of Petersburg-Ladoga-Onega, which will join the Baltic with the canal net of Russia. The laying of a dam, the building of locks in the canal to be carried out in connection with the electricity works is in itself an affair of 100,000,000 kronor.

DANISH ARTISTS MAY EXHIBIT IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Arrangements are being made for some of the artists of Denmark to contribute to an exhibition of pictures to the Canadian National Exhibition this summer. The exhibition will also include some of the best industrial art of the country, especially from the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Works and from Bing and Grondahl's factory, which is also making very beautiful porcelain.

Each year the exhibition committee invite artists from another country to send their pictures, so that the visitors have an opportunity to see other countries' work. Among the artists in Denmark who are included are Sven Hammershöj, Willumsen, Einar Neilson, Julias Paulsen and Kröyer.

Britain Seeks Facts on Liquor Issue in Palestine

Alleged Serious Increase of Drinking Facilities to Be Investigated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Colonial Office has asked to be made fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the alleged serious increase of drinking facilities in Palestine, Miss Agnes Slack informed the recent meeting of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union here. Miss Slack, who had just returned from a temperance mission to Egypt and Palestine, added that the requested information had been given and it was hoped that before long action would be taken by the British Government upon this matter.

Sir R. Murray Hyslop at the same meeting declared that the economic aspect of the liquor trade was going to be the basis of the final victory for temperance. Not only did Britain's national expenditure on alcohol waste the country's resources, but it also produced inefficient labor and lessened the spending power of the people.

Although during the last 40 years there had been a great reduction on alcohol in this country, the present expenditure was larger than before the war. If the British working classes spent the same amount in purchasing shares in reliable companies which they now spent on drink and gambling, within a single generation they would be enabled to buy up the whole industrial situation. If Great Britain meant to hold her own with the other great nations of the world, sobriety must be the platform on which this country must build.

Ireland to Help Civil Aviation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Plans are maturing for the establishment of civil aviation in Ireland. The Free State Government is at present considering proposals to subsidize a scheme put forward by Irish Airways Ltd., of which two ex-chiefs of the Free State Air Force, Colonel Russell and Colonel Fitzmaurice, the transatlantic flier, are directors. The company is to be floated with a capital of £100,000.

The subsidy required at 2s. 6d. per ton miles flown is estimated at £25,000 yearly, but it is pointed out that this would be reduced if the Government adopted a plan to put half the present strength of the army air service on reserve, thus enabling them to be employed on civil aviation.

The main service planned is one from Dublin to London and back daily, with a fare roughly equal to the present first-class fare by boat and train. There will also be a service linking up with the transatlantic liners at Queenstown.

New South Wales Urged to Cater to Eastern Markets

Unlimited Opportunities Seen for Sale of Australian Fruits in All Forms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Two discerning Sydney business men who recently returned from tours comprehending Java, Malaya, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, express opinions that Australians should display more keenness in respect of the markets available to them in those places. "There is almost an unlimited market for Australian fruit, dried and fresh, and jams," reports G. H. Bosch. He points out the better business of Americans in that field. Whereas Australians seem to allow their trade to take care of itself, Americans, he says, appoint men direct from headquarters to the principal trade centers in the East.

The other Sydney man, J. R. Dryhurst, general manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, was no less emphatic. The trade is there, he says, if it is looked for and cared for. "There is a tremendous and as yet unexploited market for Australian goods just at our back door," was how he expressed it. "Australia's share of the market can be gained and held," he says, "even against keen American and Dutch competition, if care is taken that exports consist of the best quality only, and are true to label. There can be little doubt that we have to overcome an unfair prejudice against our canned products, which may be due to the fact that long ago proper care was not exercised in the supervision of our exports."

Publicity Benefits New Zealanders

Visitors to the Dominion Have Considerably Increased During Last Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The number of visitors to New Zealand has steadily increased since the commencement of an active publicity campaign abroad in 1924. In 1925, 7425 visitors came to the Dominion, and the number last year was 9600. W. B. Taverner, minister in charge of dominion publicity, says it is difficult to estimate what these visitors represent in capital brought into the country, but some consider that a conservative estimate is £100 a head, which would make the present value of the tourist traffic about £1,000,000.

It will be the policy of the New Zealand Government to extend its publicity work overseas, and the improvement of New Zealand representation abroad is being carefully considered.

SWISS SAMPLE FAIR ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS

Twenty Industrial Groups Display Nation's Products at Basel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Swiss Sample Fair at Basel, which has just held its thirteenth exhibition, attracted more than 100,000 visitors. It contained over 1000 exhibits, and some 20 industrial groups were represented.

Especially interesting were the exhibits of household articles, from cooking utensils and labor-saving devices, to bedroom and drawing room suites of furniture of charming designs. The Swiss worker takes a special pride in the embroidered cushions, wood carvings, hand-painted china and handmade lace and woven material. The watch-making industry was well represented. Thirty-odd firms sent samples of their skill, from the most exquisitely finished watches to the ticker that can be bought for a few francs. Textile goods and artificial silk formed one of the largest sections of the exhibition, stockings and underwear being a Swiss specialty. Moreover, the Swiss make excellent boots, above all of the heavy kind for mountain use.

In the electricity group a brave show of central heating installation proved the anxiety of the Swiss hotel manager to keep his visitors warm in winter. And as for the new gas and electric stoves, they were sufficient to start every housewife and cook with a longing to buy one. Perhaps the most imposing sight of all was the big hall filled with machines and engineering exhibits. It was an arresting sight to see all the great wheels revolving among the hum of the dynamo.

The fair, which is held in the spring and is devoted entirely to Swiss manufactures, is arranged by the Swiss Sample Fair Corporation, and continues to expand every year.

Scots Increase Trek to Canada

Many Assured of Jobs, but Low Fare Attracts Many on Speculation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The trek to Canada, which started recently when the first of the Clyde liners began their summer sailings to the St. Lawrence, will be greatly in excess of the exodus which took place last year at this period. One ship alone, the Anchor-Donaldson liner Athenia, which is carrying 1400 settlers, mostly Scots, has exactly double the number of bookings this year.

While most of the settlers can be certain of falling into a job on landing, through the efforts of the Ministry of Labor, the Canadian National Railways, Ontario Government, and other organizations, there are at the same time several hundred joining the trek purely on speculation.

The inducement is obviously the £10 fare, and it is attracting men and women engaged in all manner of occupations. In the Athenia's passenger list such occupations as entomologist, artist's model and cinema operator are instances of the many and varied types of settlers out to try their fortunes in Canada.

Jays Boston Templeplace Eleven

Concerning Weddings!

Important things are in the air here directly concerning weddings—there are the new chiffon dresses for afternoon and evening—the point d'esprit frocks, those new starched chiffons, and those adorable dresses of peau de Soie. These concern bridesmaids, and guests alike as do the flattering Italian hair hats and the large colored felts. Brides themselves go into raptures over the satin gowns in off-white shades, with trains, lace and seed pearls. Many brides have told us how well they like our sensible prices for everything, including the most fascinating new underthings.

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Choisa Ham Spread — very lightly seasoned; rich in ham flavor; a great favorite with our customers. 6 oz. tin 37c; 3 oz. 22c

Overland Sandwich Spread—chopped pickles and olives, in a smooth dressing. Particularly good with meat sandwiches. 8 oz. jar. . 25c

Olive Butter — olives pitted, chopped and piquantly seasoned. Serve alone or with cream cheese, ham or chicken. 13 oz. jar 45c, 4 oz. jar 17c

Chicken Butter—a new and unusual chicken spread. Small jar 45c

Puree de Foie Gras—the famous goose liver spread from France, mildly seasoned. Tin 30c

Overland Quince Jelly — its delicious flavor blends exquisitely with cream cheese or peanut butter. 10 oz. jar 30c

Red Label Peanut Butter—smooth, light-colored, made from best Virginia and Carolina peanuts. Excellent with jelly or jam. 1 lb. dust-proof sealed tin . 30c

Red Label Boned Chicken—exceptionally fine chicken meat, juicy, tender and flavory. 6 oz. tin . . 55c

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Dennison's Flat Crepe Paper, 15c roll.
Moore Colored Push-Pins, ... 10c card; 3 sizes and four colors.
Annette's Perfect Cleanser Powder 50c
Carbona Cleanser..20c, 53c, 98c
Armand Powder.....50c, $1.00
Armand Cold Cream.....50c
Revelation Tooth Powder ..25c
Pepsodent Tooth Paste.....39c
Educator Toasterettes 25c
Weston's Demonstration Package Cookies.....40c
Chivers' Orange Marmalade..33c
Friend's Baked Beans.....23c
LaChoy Sprouts 20c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce, 25c
Monarch Assorted Preserves..25c
Roman Meal.....34c
Ralston Cereal.....23c
Shredded Wheat.....11c
Rich's Instant Cocoa...25c, 45c
Bensdorp's Royal Dutch Cocoa, 35c
Canada Dry Ginger Ale, $2.16 doz.
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale, $2.00 doz.
Jenny Wren Ready-Mixed Flour, 38c pkg.
Lea & Perrins' Sauce 32c
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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Building a Thick, Green Turf

A GOOD lawn is possible under almost any conditions. This is a cheering bit of encouragement offered in the recently published "Home Garden Handbook" on Lawns. (Macmillan Company $1). In this helpful little book, designed as each of the Home Garden Handbooks, primarily as a supplement to the seed catalogues, are chapters which might well be grouped under the general title "Answering Our Natural Questions." Many of us have pondered over such serious points as how to build up a thick turf, what should we do with that persistent bare spot, shall we lime or not, when is the best time to plant grass seed, or what is the effective method of eradicating the ubiquitous crab grass?

How important is the attaining of a beautiful lawn! The most charming of houses, and the sweetest of garden arrangements can be rendered bleak or ragged by too little attention to this quiet stretch of green grass. Your landscape adviser will be glad to explain the use of lawn in the home picture. Mr. Rockwell points out the effect of the smooth, well-kept green carpet upon the looks of the home town; as foreground for shrub and flower planting, as background for a strip of garden or a decorative small tree, as frame for a house. The illusion of space on the small lot is made by the lawn. In laying out the grounds of a new place, the lawn is of prime importance after the plan of drives and walks has been made.

We all enjoy a rich green lawn, and many of us work hard to attain one on our own grounds but do not know just the definite means to do so. Form and texture are both considerations. Form of course includes the layout of the grounds, the contour, grading, etc. Texture is concerned with the quality of the growth. There is, says Mr. Rockwell, a difference between turf and mere "grass." Turf, a woven green carpet in which no weed can find rooting space, is essential to a beautiful lawn. How many of us who run a lawn-mower back and forth of a summer evening, have actually studied the growing habits of the grass we wish to raise? It seems fundamental. Of course we study the growing habits of our roses, why not of our grass? Indeed we may do well to spade up a section of sod, study the root formations of the grass, note the length of the roots, the branching, the kind of soil, the different soil levels under the sod—Mr. Rockwell tells us just how and gives us some useful diagrams. We need to note our natural landscape features—shade, drainage, clay, wear and tear of our playing children. We may wish to send samples of our soil to our state agricultural college for testing and auvice, or our local nurseryman.

Three Main Conditions

Building up a turf then begins with providing a soil foundation for the lawn which will meet three main conditions: 1. Drainage sufficient to carry off surplus surface water so that it will not stand in the soil higher than four or five inches below the surface. 2. Two to four inches of surface soil containing sufficient plant food and humus to maintain grass plants in vigorous growth. 3. Water in sufficient quantity supplied constantly enough to keep plant foods dissolved and available for root use, and to meet the demands made by continuous evaporation through the foliage. If we picture the soil as a layer cake, the bottom layer is the "sub-soil," which must be open and porous enough to provide good drainage; the next above consisting of loam or "top soil" and in depth from a few inches to a foot or more is of service in its capacity to absorb and store moisture. The "surface soil" or top layer, two to four inches deep, contains the roots of the grass plants and the food which supports them. Note that any plant food added to the soil more than three or four inches deep is largely wasted.

After taking up the subject of grading, Mr. Rockwell goes on to the preparation of the "top soil" or middle layer. The ideal top soil is deep loam. This is a right proportion of sand and clay. Hence if your top soil predominates with one, add the other to help it. Then add humus to enrich it. Good garden loam, peatmoss, commercial humus, leaf mold, muck from a pond or stream bottom, and decayed hay or straw or grass clippings all are materials which improve sandy soil. To a clay soil add wood ashes or sifted cinders, land plaster or gypsum, and also any humus-forming materials as above. Weeds prefer alkaline soils and the best lawn grasses prefer acid. Prepared commercial fertilizers are better than the more violent manure and lime for controlling the acidity of the soil.

Surface Compost

The best time to plant new grass seed is in the autumn, but it is often best to prepare the soil many weeks in advance. Where a lawn must be planted in the spring, it is more likely to be a success if the soil has been prepared the autumn before. The preparation of the top dressing compost or "surface soil" is too long an explanation to give here—we must refer you to the book for Mr. Rockwell's simple and excellent directions. How to mix the soil and the humus material by means of a mesh screen (easily made) or by raking in, is there told clearly. The proportions of top soil and humus (granulated peatmoss, commercial humus, well-rotted manure compost or leaf mold) is two to one for this surface compost.

It is important to know that different kinds of lawn grasses thrive in different places. In the United States the Department of Agriculture has experimented with the kinds, therefore the local nurseryman should know about his own region. Usually a right mixture of different kinds is the best for seeding, but it is extremely important to sow good seed. Experiments have shown that the poorer grades of seed mixtures contain various proportions of undesirable kinds and also of weed seeds. The second seeding should go directly across the first at right angles. Seeding should be followed immediately by light watering, and from then on for four or six weeks the surface should never be allowed to dry out but should always be watered lightly, almost with a mist.

As the grass comes up, parts may be lighter in color. This means that these spots need a bit of fertilizer (nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia). When the new grass is three inches high it may be cut with a freshly sharpened mower set as high as it will go. The plants are so tender that slightly dull blades may pull the little roots right out. In good growing weather the lawn should be cut about once a week. It is better to cut it often than to wait until the grass gets long and the mower has to be pushed through it (or over it). The clippings, if left where they fall, form a light mulch which is good for the grass unless so wet or so long that they collect in bunches.

Questions of summer watering, of weeds, rolling and many other points fascinating to the man who spends a bit of his summer evening working on his lawn are also discussed in this excellent little book. M. J. T.

Daffodil-Talk from England

By ALICE MARTINEAU

London

THERE is something so gay, so fairylike, in daffodils as they dance in the breeze of early spring that it is somewhat prosaic to see them at a show, where their points are judged and their petals are measured and almost weighed! Still, were it not for shows, the new varieties would not be forthcoming.

Selection on the part of the amateur has to be bounded by his purse, for the newest varieties fetch large sums ranging this year from £25 downward for one bulb! These are bought, indeed snapped up by the daffodil-man who is raising them, and wants a new strain or to improve an old one. Four of the most successful growers of daffodils are Mr. Richardson, Ireland; Mr. Williams, Cornwall; The Brodie of Brodie, a Highland Chieftain, and Mr. Wilson. At the last Daffodil Show the first named had an immense stand showing nothing but novelties, while Mr. Williams only showed unnamed flowers under numbers. Mr. Longford, a newcomer (Abingdon), bought a bulb here for £20, and was later on offered £5 by the grower to give it up as there was only one other (which he had sold by mistake). Its particular merit, besides beauty, was that its flower bore no pollen, and in consequence produced offshoots more freely. A very important factor where a nurseryman pays a high price and wants to increase his stock and get back his money, for daffodils take five years to flower from seed!

Askelon, a huge white trumpet flower best described as "noble," is said to be the finest thing raised by The Brodie, and can be bought from the Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Ireland, for £18 a bulb! They have others, such as Fortune, a sensational Incomparabilis at £21, of yellow with a scarlet crown; Golden Harvest, an early blooming trumpet of great size at £10, while (comparatively) cheap are Kenbane, a white trumpet of Guy Wilson's at £6 and Cappawhite, a white trumpet at £3. The lovely Beersheba at £2 10d, as compared with her price of £40 a few seasons ago may also be said to be cheap!

In One's Own Garden

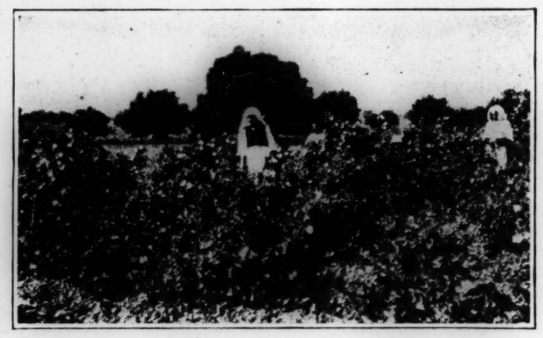
A gorgeous flower at Bath's stand was Golden Sunrise at 15 shillings each, while Mr. Pearson of Lowdham's Samaria, a singularly pure white Poet narcissus, was the one I longed for beyond all others—but at £20 a bulb, no!

One can get most lovely effects in one's garden from daffodils at moderate prices, supposing one has progressed beyond the Emperor and Sir Watkin stage. For those who like yellow, the Barri daffodil Firetail is perhaps the best of the more recent. One of Mr. Williams' seedlings, it has large even segments of ivory or pale primrose, with an eye of rich red, and is two feet or more high. It packs well, and the bulb quickly increases, and is in great favor for cut bloom—and the price has come down to 4 shillings a dozen. Great Warley, 1 shilling each, is a fine yellow trumpet; so is Van Waveren's Giant, and King Alfred (where he takes a fancy to the soil).

White in Masses

My own preference is for white daffodils, or for those that look white when planted in masses, and for this nothing is better than Southern Gem, a lovely thing at 2 shillings a dozen. Susette from Barr, of King Street, London, has the same quality but has a red eye (5 shillings per dozen) and Crystal Gem and the Don have primrose trumpets of great beauty. A great novelty of Von Tubergen's Citronella, has both perianth and trumpet of primrose.

Looking through my purchases (all white or nearly so) are Empire, Horace, a poet narcissus, Fair Lady, ivory poet, Moonbeam, Catalina, White Emperor, White Knight. Firetail I had last year, and it is certainly marvelous. At close quarters the refinement of the white daffodils is very pleasing, especially if they have a background of yew or other evergreen. One dreams of daffodils waving in the grass, but this year there is no young grass, all is brown and seared by winter frosts. It is difficult to realize that one must order at once, as all bulbs are either sold or planted by August in the various nurseries.



A Bit of Bulgaria's Famous Rose Valley.

Bulgarian Roses in Bloom

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sofia

SOME of the most extensive rose gardens in the world are now in bloom, and every morning as soon as the first rays of light drive darkness from the fields hundreds of mountain girls with gay kerchiefs and bright aprons gather to pick the newly opened blossoms. From these fields, spreading over Bulgaria's famous rose valley, which lies on the sunny side of the Balkan Mountains, are produced nine-tenths of all the attar of roses in the markets of the world.

One day, about 200 years ago, a Persian rose oil producer went from Constantinople to Vienna. He passed through Bulgaria in a carriage and crossed the Balkan Mountains by the way of Shipka Pass, later made famous in Bulgaria's war of liberation. Shipka means wild rose, and as the Persian traveled up the pass he observed large quantities of wild roses with a strong, pleasant and lasting odor. He also took note of the climate, of the fertile valley between the Balkan range and a line of low hills to the south, of the extensive forests near by furnishing fuel, of cheap labor in the numerous villages, and he decided to attempt to produce attar of roses in the vicinity of "Wild Rose Pass." His project met with great success. The number of rose gardens rapidly increased. Bulgarian rose oil excelled all other and took possession of the world's markets.

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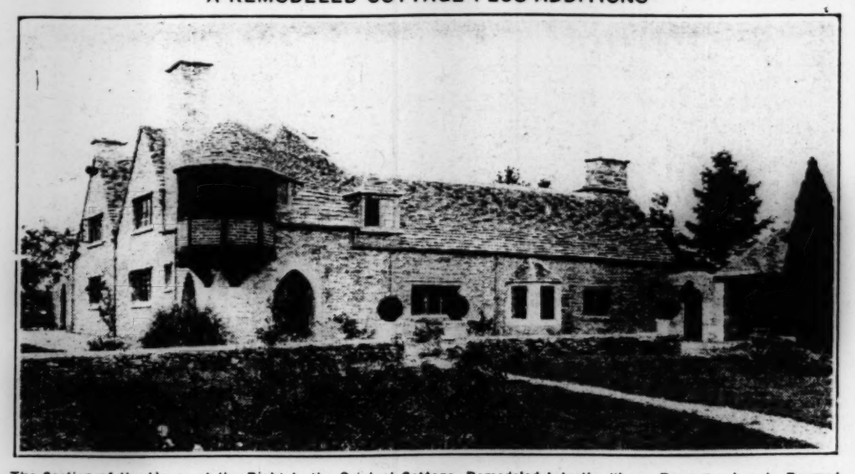


The Section of the House at the Right Is the Original Cottage, Remodeled Into the "Long Room," a Lovely Beamed Living Room of Many Views Looking Out Over the Cotswolds. The Part to the Left Is Entirely New, but Keeps Same Tone as the Cottage Part.

Gloucestershire House Built Upon Old Cottage

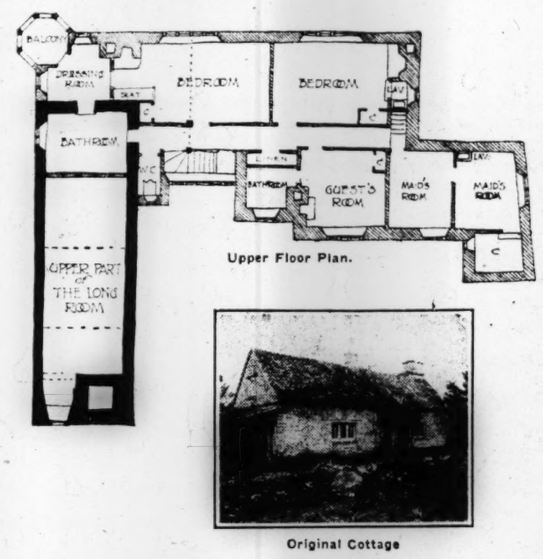
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SOMETIMES an opportunity occurs to acquire a restful old house and transform it into a modern convenient home. In modernizing or adding to a building of this kind there is great opportunity to study the original building to recognize possibilities, to follow the ideas that were put into the early work, to retain the same character in so far as it is fundamentally good—and perhaps beautiful—and to build up a harmonious whole.

The house here illustrated is one that grew from a small cottage home—which had been originally two tiny stone cottages—in Gloucestershire, in a beautiful spot in the Cotswolds. Looking at the illustration of the old cottage, one might get an idea that there was not much that was beautiful or picturesque, and yet its simplicity, the old stonework, and the beauty of the situation and views did suggest great possibilities.

A previous owner had already developed the garden, and later the cottage and garden became the property of one who saw the possibility of adding to the cottage, and making of it all a charming modern dwelling. The accompanying illustrations will show how the change was brought about.



Upper Floor Plan.

Original Cottage

The Long Room

First came the question of how to make the best use of the old cottage. This faced south, overlooked the garden, and commanded magnificent views across country. As is so often the case with old buildings, the floor line was not much above ground level, and there was no damp course. To raise the floor and introduce a damp course would make the already low ceiling of the ground floor rooms impossibly low.

Consideration of all this helped to a decision to remove the whole of the interior of the cottage and thus make one large living room, disclosing the old roof timbers and retaining the one old original fireplace at the end.

To insure the stability of the structure when the interior was removed, a new bay was inserted on the south front, which effectively buttressed the walls, at the same time adding a little to the width and interest of the room, as well as giving a delightful vista down the garden. The north and west sides were strengthened by the new additions, while the east, with its old existing chimney, was quite well able to hold its own with a little help from an archway built to join up the old building to a new garden room.

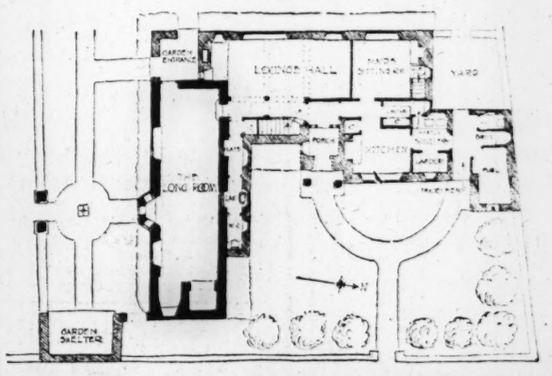
The Additions

The question of the old cottage having been disposed of, then came the consideration of the necessary additions, and how these could be worked in, in conjunction with the old part, in such a way as to make for convenience, right relationship, and harmony generally. Old stone was found to be available, fortunately, both for walling and roof, and so the character of the old building was preserved throughout. The accompanying plan shows how the necessary accommodation was added, making a modern labor-saving house.

A suitable aspect was obtained for the new living rooms without interfering with the outlook from the Long Room, and it was possible to group the new rooms in such a way as to make the general working of the house quite easy. The lounge hall, with its open hearth and oak timberwork, connecting the kitchen quarters with the Long Room, can be cut off by curtains, thereby making a cozy sitting room on cold winter evenings, and giving a separate passageway to the Long Room. The arched garden entrance at the south-west corner gives extra coziness to the Long Room. The sitting room for maids has a pleasant outlook, and a separate staircase has been provided to their bedrooms on the first floor. This room is heated by an independent boiler which also works the radiators for the rest of the house.

For the more harmonious working of the house the position of the kitchen was carefully considered in relation to the maids' sitting room, front door, tradesmen's entrance, etc. No gas or electricity being available for cooking, a modern coal range was fitted. This also gives an adequate supply of hot water for domestic purposes.

In connection with this house, one of the most difficult problems to solve was the supply of suitable water. Any water other than rain water for the cottage had been fetched from the village lower down in the valley. A well was sunk, however, through what was practically rock, to a great depth, near the old stabling, and in this latter an electric light plant was installed, the engine for this being used to pump water from the well to the house as well as supplying the electricity for lighting.



Ground Floor Plan. The Extent of the Original Cottage Is Indicated by the Solid Black Lines. The Lounge Hall May Be Curtained Off If Desired.

The first floor plan shows how practically all the required accommodation was obtained over the new work. The turreted balcony was introduced for the purpose of getting full value of the lovely views for many miles across country.

Although many difficulties may seem to arise in developing a house such as this, yet there is much joy in achievement.

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WE FURNISH THE GREAT OUTDOORS

The Decorative Cydonia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SO LOVELY are many of the Cydonias, better known, perhaps, as Pyrus Japonica, which bloom in early spring when outdoor flowers for house decoration are all too scarce, that every effort should be made to grow at least one or more varieties. They may be trained against a wall or fence, and the more sheltered the position, the earlier will be the flowers.

A flowering branch of this delightful shrub, so exquisite in shape and color, arranged Japanese fashion, is a sight to be remembered.

There are several decorative pink varieties such as Japonica Cardinals rosy red, J. Moerloesii, dainty pink and white and J. Umbilicata, large rose-pink flowers.

The orange-scarlet blooms of the free flowering Maulei, the white variety Maulei Alba, the lovely salmon scarlet of Maulei Knapp Hill, the deep red of the dwarf growing Maulei Simonii, and the large and rich scarlet blossoms of Maulei Superba are all outstanding varieties.

Pyrus Japonicas are not difficult to grow. They require no pruning except a judicious thinning out of the branches. The methods of propagation are several, for layering, budding or grafting may be practiced. Seeds may also be shown outdoors in the spring, and cuttings 3 to 12 inches taken in the autumn.

Perennial Alyssums

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Although the profuse flowering yellow Alyssum Saxatile (popularly known as Gold Dust) which contrasts so effectively with the mauve and purple shades of Aubrietia in spring time, is almost too generally grown to warrant mention, there are several other charming varieties of this genus of plant which deserve inclusion in the rock garden.

Similar in growth and habit is A. Saxatile Flore Pleno, for instance, with its masses of double yellow flowers and A. Saxatile Citrinum, lemon yellow in color.

The silvery foliage and white flowers of Alyssum Spinosum which change to stiff spines, and its pink form Roseum are most attractive later blooming varieties, and A. Alpestre is a dainty yellow dwarf only growing about 3 inches high which flowers at the same time as Alyssum Saxatile.

These hardy little plants may be increased by cuttings of the young shoots, or by sowing seed outdoors in the spring.

Potted Plants

There's scarce a window in this dingy block
Of tenements but holds its potted flower—
Its friendly gesture to an alien throng:
A red geranium in an earthen crock,
A pink begonia with its fragile shower
Of blossoms, tended faithfully and long.

How many memories of distant lands
And sunny gardens haunt these window sills!
How many eyes look far beyond these walls!
Seeing, perhaps, a cottage home that stands
Within a valley fed by quiet rills
Where lily-scented, purple twilight falls.

Oh, may this love of gardens grow—and grow
Until there are no crowded, cluttered ways
But sweet, clean spaces and abundant room;
Until each little child may come to know
The feel of grass beneath the sun's warm rays,
The joyous calendar of bud and bloom.

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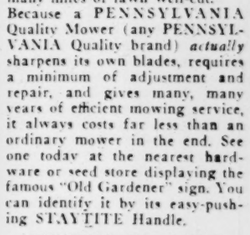
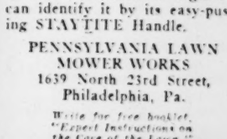
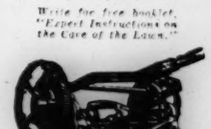


The famous PENNSYLVANIA Junior, Ball Bearing



The St PER Great American Ball Bearing (Roller Bearing Wheels)



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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

The Pleasant Sport of Rearranging

This is the sixth of a series of articles on practical interior decoration, intended for the home maker who desires to use most effectively the things and the means which are available to her.

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

THIS is the time of year when the so-called human race feels an urge to find itself new abodes and when the women folk clean house and "move the furniture around."

It is merely a sort of tradition asserting itself, this taking to the open road, this seeking of new horizons. It is time that we understand what makes a woman want to change everything in the house periodically, to our temporary discomfort and dismay. She is only creating new horizons for herself. As we live in more and more tabloid form, it may not be too much to predict even more frequent upheavals.

Working off one's wanderlust on the furnishings is all very well, provided it be done calmly and thoughtfully. Since changing things about is one of the greatest of indoor sports for women, it may be opportune to define the rules of the game.

Selecting household furnishings is a grave responsibility, but this is only half of it. Arranging them is the rest of it, so that the result produces an influence which tends to let the householders themselves be pleasant, compatible beings who, out of pleasure in their surroundings, radiate hospitality.

Use and Comfort Come First

No small part of the pleasurable feeling one receives from a room is the sense that everything has a use. Stevenson defined a comfortable room as one having a dozen tables in it, with nothing on them. To the writing man this would be Utopia, because such a room would be useful for his needs.

To make a room fit the needs of each one in a family is more complex. After determining what we want a given room to express, we must consider the number of people customarily using it, and their individual desires. This might mean enough chairs for average occupancy, chairs which take into consideration the physical requirements of the family, old, young, big and little, and the essentials for comfortable reading, writing, music and so forth.

Every woman knows that many combinations are possible in a room, but not every woman realizes that some are far better than others.

The furniture must be in usable groupings and the whole must seem to "balance" both in mass and in color. Some of the conditions relieved by meeting these standards are: having one's passage through a room impeded by tables and chairs; every inch of table and mantel top laden with insignificant bric-a-brac; no comfortable well-ordered spot for writing or for reading, well lighted by day and by night; a piano so covered with shawls and with photographs that its use as a sound-box is nil, and so placed that no pianist or singer is flattered in the using of it. This enumerates only a few of the thoughtless things which are so easy to change.

Guests Enjoy "Conversation Group"

Who has not encountered impeding furniture arrangements as he endeavored to chat with several people scattered about a room, craning his neck around the prow of a grand piano, or peering through the interstices of an elaborate lamp shade?

This can be avoided by making "conversation groups," from any one of which one can command another group. If this seems difficult to do, study a room after the guests have left. They may have solved the matter for you, by the turn of a chair here, or by the pushing of a small table there, for the common use of several people.

It is the large piece of furniture which we cannot handle so casually. With the exception of sofas and tables which can stand out on the floor in large rooms big pieces belong against the walls to form a sort of sky line which can make the room seem in balance, or otherwise. The furniture set out on the floor, in conjunction with that which lines the walls, thus presents a series of what artists call still-life compositions, when viewed from various points in the room. Rooms should be subjected to this test: "Are these compositions pleasing?"

Balance in Bulk and in Color

We have had our physical comfort lessened many times by lack of regard for lighting, for seating, and for conversation. It is also possible to disturb our mental ease when a room fails to give us a sense of balance. For example, all the heavy pieces of furniture may be gathered in one end of a room, together with all the bright notes of color. Such a room will tip, apparently, to one side. These pieces should, therefore, be distributed throughout the room, to overcome this seeming lack of equilibrium. A bay window, curtained in long red draperies, is an impressive mass of color. To place a large sofa, upholstered in red, in this bay, with an armchair also done in red beside it, with but scant accents of red elsewhere, illustrates lack of color balance.

Obviously, the sofa belongs somewhere on the far side of the room, with the red chair somewhere between, threading together these larger notes of red. By the same token, all the lamps must not be gathered in one end of a room.

Since some rooms demand a formal treatment and others a less formal one, it is useful to understand what is meant by formal and informal balance. Furniture arranged according to these devices can contribute largely toward the effect we wish our rooms to have.

Formal balance explains itself. A fireplace, flanked at equal distances by a pair of commodes and twin mirrors is a symmetrical, balanced mass. Dissimilar pieces of furniture flanking a fireplace must be moved nearer the imaginary central line on one side and farther away on the other, until these dissimilar masses seem to have an equal general effect.

Forming Centers of Interest

All rooms should have a center of interest. Large rooms may have several. The major focal point is logically the fireplace. Thus we hark back to those times when every household actively centered about it, and hearth and home were one—like the Frenchman's "foyer." There is no need to tell a man or a woman with the home-making instinct what to do with furniture around the fireside.

A secondary center of interest may be a table and an adequate reading light, or it may be a window before which are comfortable chairs, with low tables and inviting books upon them.

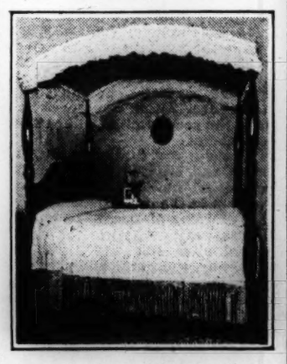
A piano with its accessories of bench, light and music cabinet might be another center of interest.

It will be seen that all the groupings mentioned suggest comfort and "workability." A piano smothered in draperies; over-fragile, unsteady tables in awkward places in a room; wobbly or fragile antique chairs that one hesitates to sit on; a superabundance of doilies and table covers carefully placed askew; all these disregard the rules of the game—those rules which pertain to order, to simplicity and to correct functioning.

Move the furniture where and when you will, dear lady. It is the most harmless and stimulating of sports, if only the rules be followed.

In a Kansas Prairie Village

KANSAS prairies do not often yield Colonial tall-post beds to antique hunters. They could not be crammed easily into the prairie schooners which brought ancestors west. So, when I uncovered one in a junk shop 300 miles from the nearest antique store I hesitated not a bit. Those 200 miles of return



First Bought in Boston, in 1800; Recently Found in Kansas Village

trip through a scorching, glistening wheat stubble, over which I had guided a skittish and constantly dehydrated car, seemed only half the distance.

The following month found me at Mount Vernon with other antique-seeking westerners. There, in the guest room, dim under its canopy, stood the mate to my bed! The headboard was identical, with its beveled panel, and the posts carried the same unusual footboard. True, it was not so elaborate as those which graced some of the other rooms, with their carved and fluted posts, but it was slim and neatly turned, and, best of all, there were two of them!

My bed, which is of apple wood, was purchased in Boston in 1800 and passed from father to son until 1913. On its way west it resided for a time in Springfield, Ill., a fine, historical spot for a good antique to associate itself with on a western journey. Its last owner in the family refused $100 for it at one time. Then he suddenly departed for Florida, deserted it in his rooming house in a sun-parched prairie village, and it was sold for junk.

L. W.

Old Bottles—and Other Things

By ESTHER C. AVERILL

Part II

SOMETIMES one does not appreciate belongings of one's own. There was the brown Bennington jug. It was graceful to be sure, but having been told by a friend that the jug was merely a semi-modern mustard jar, it was relegated to the farm, where its pleasing shape made it an agreeable flower container. One day a fellow antiquer came calling. When she saw the brown jug she exclaimed over it. She was informed that although attractive to look at, this piece was of no value. Hastily she demanded that a price be put upon the unappreciated dish.

Becoming cautious, I asked a few questions, and soon discovered that she had purchased a mate to my jar at an antique shop for a large sum. She had a written pedigree for it, as long as that claimed by any prize dog. I concluded that my jug was pretty good after all, and I did not sell it. Now it stands in a place of honor beside the copper luster pitcher.

Near our summer home is the site of any early colony which came to America before Plymouth was settled by the Pilgrims. Nothing marks the spot of the one-time habitation except several hundred cellar holes, a few bricks and dishes that have been unearthed, undecipherable gravestones, and a few incomplete records. It has always been our desire to do a little excavating here on our own and so one day we set out for the spot, laden with shovels and picks.

We had dreams of unearthing the pewter that the former inhabitants are reputed to have buried before an Indian invasion. But there was no digging done on this trip. We reached a neck of high land which overlooked the river and found the place where the hardy colonists had dwelt so long before on these shores. The view was magnificent, and we paused to enjoy it.

Rescuing a Table

What was that shack over there? Was this quiet corner inhabited after all? We went up to the tiny building, and were relieved to discover that a squirrel was the only occupant. The door of the shack was gone, the single window broken, and the chimney had tumbled down. But the lure of the unknown leads forward, and we entered the tumble-down building. Spider webs, dead leaves, and broken dishes were all that met the gaze, and we were about to make a hasty retreat when some rickety old furniture was made out in the dusk of the place.

There was a late Victorian lounge, or "lunge" as the natives call it, minus its stuffing. And there was a table! It was a weather-beaten affair, gray with marks of the elements upon it. Dirty dishes were scattered over its surface, and huge cracks marred its top where the glue which had once held the boards together had given up its hold on the wood. But it was a treasure, nevertheless. It was in reality a large Sheraton tip table.

Was it fit to have refinished? Would it respond to loving treatment? Carefully every mark and scar upon its surface were studied. Excepting where the tip-lock had been nailed together there was no real harm done to the piece. Even the top was not warped, which was a marvel after the exposure it has withstood.

We found the owner of the shack. Did the table belong to him? No, it belonged to a woman down in the town. So down in the town we hurried. The woman was found. Did she own that table out in the shack? Yes, why? We had seen the table and desired it. Would she sell it? That old thing? Why, that is not worth selling. Grandfather used that table for his dining room years ago, and it is too old to be any good. We could have it if we wanted to cart it away. Some day she might want it back again, so we asked that she put a price on it.

Reluctantly, she admitted that she would be delighted if she could raise $2, because then she could buy a new linoleum mat for her kitchen floor. The amount was paid and we hurried back to the shack. Rain had commenced while we were busy in the town, but it takes more than that to stop an antiquer! We rescued the table and brought it home, where it responded wonderfully to refinishing and now is a perfect specimen of a Sheraton tip table. There were no breaks or deep scars, and when the natural tones of the wood were brought out the table was very lovely indeed. I know if the former owner of the piece should see it now she would never recognize her one-time table.

The Dealer Was Too Late

But the joke of the adventure is yet to be told. Just across the river from the shack dwelt an antique dealer. Every few days he would grumble that such a dilapidated looking building obstructed his otherwise wonderful view. The path to the spot was long and arduous, and he never visited it. When we were returning from the shack with the table in our arms he saw us, and hurried out to learn what we had found. When he had studied our table for a few minutes in silence he offered us the pick of his lot of tables which had all been put in first-class condition, for our sorry looking piece, but we would not swap. Then we told him the table might have been his for the taking and as long as he had not acted we thought we had better keep it. A much chagrined dealer hastened back into his shop when he learned what had been standing within sight of his own front door for many years.

To the uninitiated these stories may sound fanciful. They are too interesting, too much fun, really to have happened. But every one did happen, and many more, too. If you doubt, just drop in some day and see the tip table, resplendent in its new coat of wax, or the bottles up in the guest chamber. Then you will believe that "antiquing" may offer the most exciting adventures that one can find.

[First part of this story ran March 23]

A Successful Denver Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Denver, Colo.

DURING the last decade we have witnessed a revival of interest in and appreciation of the beautiful remnants from America's past. In this western city, where one would not expect to stumble upon such things at every corner, it was decided that an exhibit of antiques would be interesting and educative. The following announcement appeared on cards placed on the desks in the branch libraries.

Antiques Exhibit in Denver Library

Have you any old brasses, pewter, candlesticks, pottery, samovars, quilts, clocks, textiles, china, embroideries, dolls, hand-woven bed spreads, furniture, samplers or glass?

The library is arranging for an exhibit of antiques. Do you possess any articles listed above that are old and interesting that you would loan for a period of two weeks?

We feel that we have many antiques in our community which are noteworthy and which will awaken an interest in old and beautiful things, not only in our immediate district, but in the entire city.

There was a response beyond the fondest dreams. A committee was appointed to call at the addresses given, to select the most interesting and desirable pieces. Later this committee classified and arranged the exhibits, which were held in the lecture rooms of the branch libraries.

Everyone seemed to consider it a matter of distinction to be able to contribute. From every walk of life, every nationality, they came, bearing gifts. From the Russian district there came delightful brasses, embroideries, and handmade laces. The Dutch settlement contributed pewter bowls, candlesticks and etched plates. There were quaint pewter perfume and aromatic boxes fitted with sponges. These had been passed among weary families during the long, tedious hours of early-day church services. Many were the reminders of customs long forgotten.

Judges were enthusiastic in their praise of Heppelwhite and Chippendale furniture displayed. A Queen Anne table that was discovered serving as a flower stand, on a porch, was given a place of honor. There were maple highboys and Windsor chairs. Most interesting were the hand-loomed coverlets, handmade quilts, and candle-wick spreads. There was an amazing quantity of early American glass and early Staffordshire ware to be had. An interesting group of state and other historical plates was displayed.

The exhibits were arranged about the walls, with a cord drawn in front. Nothing was disturbed and nothing suffered injury. A committee of judges awarded gold stars to all things of museum value. Later this collection was reassembled in our art museum where lectures were given by recognized art critics. The display aroused city-wide interest and stimulated a desire to establish a permanent exhibit. Many contributors have expressed a willingness to place their treasures where they will be enjoyed and appreciated by many. The idea is happily crystallizing into a well-directed movement toward this end.

Antiques
Chippendale Cabinet, Georgian Turnstile Table, Grandfather Clock, Persian Shawl, Indian Brass, etc.
ODD CRAFT SHOP
Banff, Canada

Lavinia V. Chapman
Antiques and Works of Art
Things Rare, Authentic and Worth While
ANTIQUE MAPS
Antiques Wanted
729 N. El Molino Ave.
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Fine American Sideboard
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Sheffield Plate

WON'T MAR FINEST WALL PAPER
And will harmonize with any color decorations.
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
For heavy pictures, mirrors, etc., use
Moore Push-less Hangers
They strongly grip the wall
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Send for Sample
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MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
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Restorers
of fine china and glass, ivories, silver, pewter, bronzes, art metal, bric-a-brac and antiques.
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38 Charles Street Boston, Mass.

Wanted—Old Pictures of
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships and locomotives. No photographs or book pictures wanted.
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An Adam Mirror

Circa 1770
With the
Original Gilding

One of a pair. The frames are carved in a graceful open design and measure, from the widest points, 50 by 39 inches. The pair, $1500. Our present collection includes many other examples dating from the period of Queen Anne through the Eighteenth Century.

ANTIQUES
SEVENTH FLOOR

Seven Piece Antique Group

$1175

In the room sketched—an English 18th Century Man's Study—every piece exemplifies our definition: "An antique is an association of art and age." The following pieces constitute the group:

Mahogany Slant Top Desk — Mahogany Hanging Book Shelf
Chippendale Wing Chair — Sheraton Drop-Leaf Table
Chippendale Side Chair — Camel-Back Side Chair
Canterbury

There are various other groups in Early American, Louis XV, Louis XVI, French Provincial, 18th Century English, Spanish and Italian 17th Century traditions, ranging from

$400 to $2200 per group

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES—EIGHTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

LINDBERGH FEAT LED PROCESSION OF AIR EXPLOITS

Aviators of World Engage in Friendly Competition for Pioneering Honor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Many notable feats by American aviators and those of numerous other nationalities followed the Lindbergh flight to Paris, fliers of the world engaging in friendly competition for air honors. The impressive list includes the following:

Commander Byrd, Lieut. G. O. Noville, Bert Acosta and Bernt Balchen in the giant airplane America flew from Roosevelt Field to France, June 29-July 1, 1927.

Clarence D. Chamberlin, in Bellanca monoplane with C. A. Levine as passenger, flew from Roosevelt Field to Germany, June 4-6.

William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee, in the monoplane Pride of Detroit, completed transatlantic flight from Grace Harbor, N. F., to Croydon Field, near London.

Ruth Elder with George Haldeman as pilot attempted a flight to Paris but was forced to land about 300 miles from the Azores, Oct. 11-13.

Lieuts. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger of the United States Air Corps, flew from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ernest L. Smith and Emory Bronte flew in the City of Oakland from Oakland, Calif., to the Island of Molakai, July 14-15.

Commander Francesco de Pinedo of the Royal Italian force completed a flight of approximately 30,000 miles over four continents and two oceans, between Feb. 13 and June 16, 1927.

Lieut. Dieudonné Costes and Lieut.-Commander Joseph Lebrix flew in the plane Nungesser-Coli from Senegal, Africa, to Port Natal, Brazil. After side trips in South America they completed their Paris-to-New York trip of 23,000 miles by landing at Mitchel Field, L. I. They then crossed the United States, the Pacific Ocean, Asia and Europe to Paris, Oct. 10-27-April 14, '27.

In the United States good-will flight to Latin-American countries five-amphibian planes with 10 army officers, proceeded through Mexico, Central America, South America, through the Caribbean Sea to Miami, Fla., and up the coast to Washington.

Capt. George H. Wilkins and Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson crossed the Arctic Ocean from Alaska to Spitzbergen, April 15-16.

Capt. Charles E. Kingsford-Smith, Charles T. P. Ulm, Australians, and Lieut.-Commander H. W. Lyon Jr., navigator, and James W. Warner, radio operator, Americans, made a flight from San Francisco to Honolulu, Suva, and the Fiji Islands, ending at Melbourne, Australia, May 31.

The Junkers monoplane Bremen crossed the ocean on April 13, 1928, Capt. Herman Koehl and Commander James FitzMaurice, co-pilots, with Baron Gunther von Huenefeld as passenger, landing off the coasts of Labrador in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Colonel Lindbergh began his good-will flight to Mexico, Central America and the West Indies Dec. 13, 1927, flying the Spirit of St. Louis.

The Italian fliers, Capt. Arturi Ferrarin and Maj. Carlo Delprete, broke the record in their nonstop flight from Rome to Brazil, July 5. The new nonstop record was 4448.32 miles.

Bert Hinckler, Australian, flying alone, with a motor of less than 80 horsepower, made a flight of 12,000 miles in 15½ days from London to Port Darwin, Australia. It cut 12 days from the previous flight from England to Australia.

Amelia Earhart hopped off from Boston for New Foundland on June 3 last with Wilmer Stultz as pilot and Louis E. Gordon, mechanic, in the airplane Friendship. After a long wait on the weather they started, landing in Wales.

Capt. C. Emillo Carranza, Mexican, made a nonstop flight from San Diego to Mexico City, thence to Washington, to return Colonel Lindbergh's good-will flight.

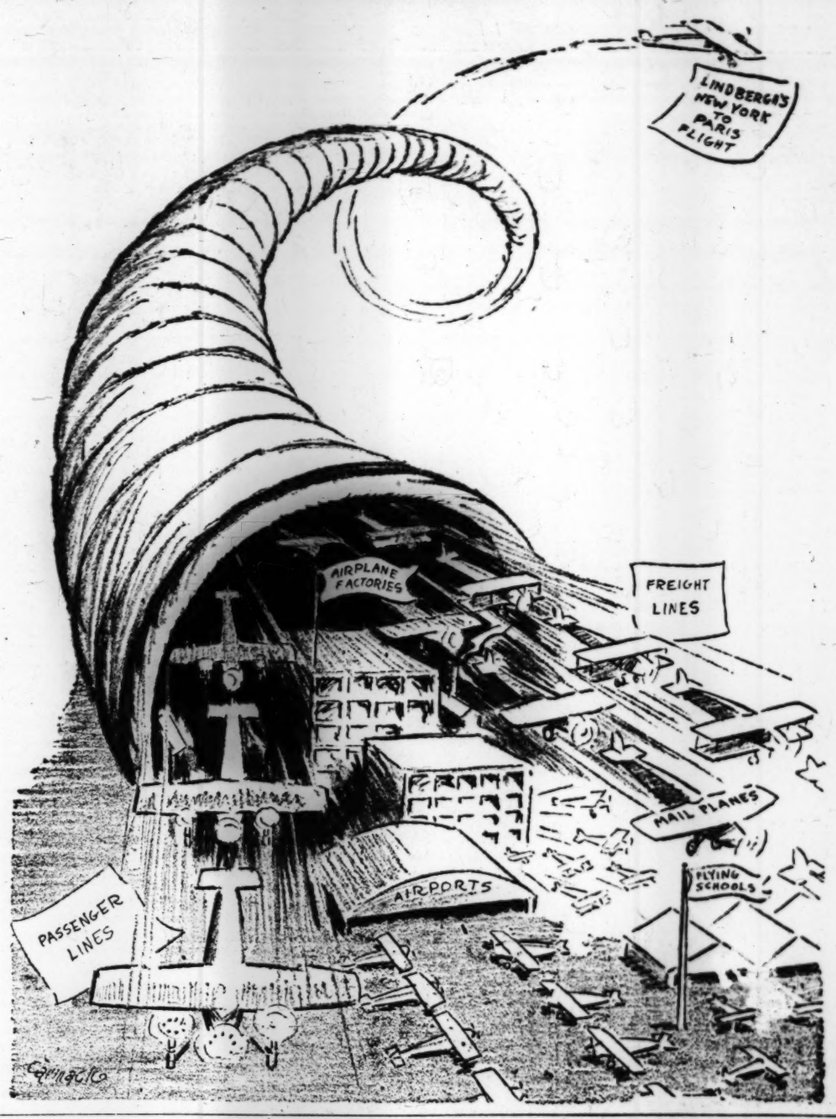
Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer started on Aug. 16 for Sweden but were blown off their course in Greenland and were finally rescued.

In the Yankee Doodle, Arthur Goebel, established a new record for a nonstop, cross-continent flight of 18 hours and 58 minutes.

The Graf Zeppelin left Germany on Oct. 11, passing over Washington and Baltimore on its way to New York. Dr. Hugo Eckener was in command with 18 officers, 15 machinists and two stewards. There were 20 passengers. The ship returned to Germany, landing on Oct. 31, having weathered severe storms.

The Los Angeles made a nonstop trip to the Panama Canal Zone, flying to Cuba and thence to Lakehurst.

In His Wake



RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

ALMOST imposing array of musical talent was lined up for the 90-minute program offered by Victor at 10:30 p. m., on Friday, through the WJZ chain. There were recording artists of every description, from Mischa Elman to Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees, and from Jesse Crawford to Johnny Marvin.

The music chosen for the program, however, was not quite as interesting as it might have been, though it was, of course, beautifully performed. The program was composed of pieces with a big "popular appeal" such as "The Toreador's Song" from "Carmen" and "Pomp and Circumstance" march. Sibelius' "Valse Triste" was chosen and superbly played by Mischa Elman, who added a few words advertising the new Victor models.

The most interesting music in the hour and a half entertainment was that which made no claim to be "classic." Rudy Vallee's "Deep Night" was delightful and so was the Revelers' "Nola."

The announcer added a certain sedate and eminently respectable atmosphere to the occasion. He extolled the merits of the new Victor radios in much the tone that is usually associated with ecclesiastical ministrants. The now very familiar formula to the effect that the radio world is about to be startled by an instrument which has entirely revolutionized everything in connection with radiocast entertainment, was used. A dark curtain of mystery was drawn over the nature of these improvements by the introduction of the interesting but more or less meaningless descriptive adjective "micro-synchronous."

In the Kodak hour which preceded this enjoyable session with the Aristocrats of the Victor records there were 15 minutes or so which were even more to be enjoyed. Following a southern rhapsody, played with unusually fine feeling by the orchestra, the Fisk Jubilee Singers were introduced. This quartet of Fisk University graduates have made the study of Negro spirituals their life work and are generally recognized throughout the world as being leaders in their reproduction. They sang four of these universally loved songs, "Ezekiel Saw the Wheel," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Walk All Over God's Heaven" and "Little David, Play on Your Harp."

There is in these spirituals, as they are sung by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, the confidence of tired but happy children returning to the welcome of home at night. It finds a response in practically every hearer and leaves with each a solid sense of satisfaction and peace. D. M.

PHILADELPHIA EFFECTS GREAT SAVING OF WATER

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—More than 1000 underground water leaks have been discovered and stopped and a saving of $1,000,000 annually effected as a result of a survey of the city's water distribution system just completed. The survey has resulted in the saving of 50,000,000 gallons of water daily, or about one-seventh of the total daily pumpage.

The investigators found that some of the major leaks occurred where water mains came in contact with conduits and sewers and where breaks were caused by vibrations of street traffic. In many instances, however, there were small leaks in the household service.

LAMINATED HONEYCOMB CONE

© Underwood

A NEW honeycomb laminated cone, which, it is claimed, involves a new fundamental of radio reception that may revolutionize reproduction, has been developed by Edwin L. Rice of Washington, inventor of the "Rice math chart," widely used for making rapid calculations from a chart instead of with a slide rule. Mr. Rice is president of an aircraft instrument manufacturing concern and has devoted most of his researches to problems dealing with terrestrial magnetism.

Patents on the new reproducer have been applied for. The cone is a simple device that can be attached to the old type to improve tone quality.

"It is well known," the inventor told the writer, "that to reproduce deep bass such as a bass drum, a diaphragm of some 30 square feet is required. Diaphragms of such size are unsuited to homes. On the other hand, notes of high pitch or frequency cannot be reproduced upon such diaphragm without flexing it. This flexing introduces many complications.

"The trend has been to build a cone of about half a square foot of area and construct it of such material that it would yield or flex, thereby permitting the high frequency vibrations near the tip and letting the deep notes go to the imagination.

"My solution of this entire problem has been to build up a cone of a series of laminated diaphragms, starting with a tiny diaphragm at the apex of the cone and gradually increasing the size of the diaphragm until their sum total gives an area of about 30 square feet. The apex of the cone is adhesively connected to the interior of the apex of the usual cone so that the secondary cone is substantially within the old cone and floats with it.

"Thus, with the space of the usual speaker the full range of reception is accomplished. The high notes are taken up by and vibrate with the tiny diaphragm at the tip, and the lower notes are taken up as they match the succeeding larger diaphragms."

M. C.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ELECTS

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—With a business session at which officers were re-elected, the American Association for Adult Education ended its fourth annual meeting.

Officers re-elected were: Jones E. Russell, dean emeritus, Teachers' College, Columbia University, president; E. W. Richards, director, extension division, University of California, vice-president; Margaret E. Murton of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., secretary, and John P. Puelicher of the American Bankers Association, treasurer.

SAN JOSE REVIEWS STAGE

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP)—Appointment of a municipal amusement commission to review motion pictures, vaudeville acts and other stage presentations in San Jose has been announced by City Manager C. B Goodwin. The commission is made up of four women and three men.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 30

Public Ceremonies

National Memorial Day Service (NBC Chains transcontinental and CBS). President Hoover's address beside the tomb of the Unknown Soldier prefaces a notable list, directly from the Arlington Amphitheater, Va. 2 p. m.

Dedication of Aviation Beacon (WPG). Atop the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Atlantic City. Addresses by national, state and local New Jersey officials. 8:05 p. m.

Auto Race

Indianapolis Speedway Race (Firestone—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Start and finish of annual motor classic, described by Graham McNamee. Addresses by well-known automotive officials. First three finishers will talk. 2 p. m. (central standard time).

Vocal and Instrumental

"In the Gloaming" (Coward—WEAF Chain). An idyllic evening in the early summer twilight. 7:30 p. m.

World War Program (Hoover—WEAF Chain). Jessica Dragonette and Sentinels. 8:30 p. m.

Frank Black, pianist; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Revelers; Singing Violins (Selberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). This time Frank Black, arrangement genius for Selberling, comes forward with his own piano "Improvisations." 9 p. m.

Troubadours; String Orchestra; Two Pianos (NBC Pacific). Thomas Griselle's "Two American Sketches" now in two piano arrangement. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (NBC Pacific). Harold Spaulding, tenor soloist; Max Dolin directing. 10 p. m.

Symphonic Music

Symphony Hour (Standard — NBC Pacific). Now here is a program! Complete renditions of Beethoven's "Fifth" in C Minor, and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." 7:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Memorial Day program. 7 p. m.

Instrumental

Saxophone Quartet; Orchestra (Veedol—WJZ Chain). We note Chabrier's "España Rhapsody" and Borodin's "Polovetsian Dances" on the orchestral program. 9 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Closes in an Irish strain. 11 p. m.

Two Pianos

Jack Shilkret and Milton Rettenberg (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Gershwin's "He Loves and She Loves" in popular program. 8 p. m.

Talks

Vida Ravenscroft Sutton (WEAF Chain transcontinental). "The Magic of Speech" as against vocal atrocity. 5:15 p. m.

"Old Counselor"; Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Financial advice and music. 10 p. m.

Vocal Duo

"Buck and Wing" (WEAF Chain). Now trying to break into a "talking short" at Hollywood. 8 p. m.

Sketches

"The Sign of the Four" (WJZ Chain). Sherlock Holmes appears in the "Retold Tales" series. 7:30 p. m.

"The Fugitive" (CBS). Melodramatic tale unfolded by Myra Loring and her company in "Arabesques." 8 p. m.

"Nathan Hale" (WEAF Chain). Clyde Fitch's four-act drama in the NBC Concert Bureau program. 10:30 p. m.

"Cadmus, the Builder of Thebes" (NBC Pacific). One of the "House of Myths" series. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). Goshen Center in the '90's. 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Benny Kreuger and his orchestra (CBS). Their conception of a Punch and Judy show. 7:30 p. m.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (Mennen—WJZ Chain). Back from a week in Boston. 8:30 p. m.

Bakers' Club (Grennan—NBC Chicago). "Uncle Bob" Wilson urges the children to be careful in song. 6 p. m.

Trocaderans (NBC Pacific). One hour. 11 p. m.

New $7,000,000 Merger

AS THE culmination of a series of consolidations, United Reproducers Corporation today emerges as one of the dominant factors in the radio industry, with net assets of over $7,000,000, and factories with a total of 800,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

The third and final consolidation which has produced the enlarged United Reproducers Corporation was that with Buckeye Cabinet Company, Springfield, O., just completed. This followed a merger with Consolidated Radio Corporation, Ann Arbor, Mich., and the original merger between "Peerless," Rochester, N. Y., and Newcombe-Hawley, Inc., St. Charles, Ill., eight months ago.

Simultaneously with the announcement of merged companies, Arthur Hill, newly elected president, announced that the manufacture of two complete lines of radio receivers was and the other "Newcombe-Hawley-Arborphone." They incorporate advanced radio engineering features and include the new "uniform high gain circuit," automatic volume control, shield grid tubes, the Newcombe-Hawley-Kyle condenser speaker and a power detector in some models.

CONFEDERATE GUNS TO MARK LEE HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The home of the Virginia Historical Society here, at one time the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee's family, has been placed in excellent condition, it is announced by S. H. Yonge, member of the executive committee. The home was occupied by the Lee family during the war between the states.

It has been decided by the society to mount two Confederate guns, a Blakely and a Whitworth, in the front yard.

N. C. STATE COLLEGE TO HOLD 4-H COURSE

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Offering a variety of amusement, recreation, cultural studies and instructive lessons, the annual 4-H short course for 1929 will be held at State College the week of July 29-Aug. 3. The course is in charge of L. R. Harrill, club leader, and Miss Martha Creighton, district home agent.

Instruction offered will include foods, clothing, household furnishings, music appreciation, culture, recreation, farm crops, live stock, farm machinery and equipment, and poultry.

Painting Given Hoover by Chinese Methodists

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rev. F. M. Pyke of Wu, China, has presented to President Hoover a copy of a famous painting of the Chinese Phœnix and its accompanying verses.

The presentation was on behalf of the Chinese superintendents, teachers and pastors of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the district in China where Mr. Hoover was engaged as a mining engineer in 1900.

FRATERNITY INSTALLED

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The Beta Delta chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, international business fraternity, which fosters the study of commerce in colleges, has been installed at North Carolina State College.

Schools to Teach 'Ground Flying'

Government Allows Use of Obsolete Equipment to Help in Project

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Plans are under way for the establishment of aviation courses in the Philadelphia high schools and to this end the Government has ordered a quantity of aviation equipment, including engines, wings and aeronautical instruments given to the schools for "ground flying" courses. The material is being sent from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which has been authorized to dispose of obsolete equipment to schools and colleges desiring to establish aviation study.

According to plans explained by Charles F. Bauder, director of industrial art education in Philadelphia, at least one centrally located school will be equipped with all standard types of airplane engines and specific airplane courses will be established in the high schools as part of the automotive shop work.

Mr. Bauder said that there is no indication that the board of education will undertake to teach high school students to fly but will place them in a position to know whether they desire to take up aviation after leaving school and will aid mechanics in the study of airplane construction.

Many Would Buy Pennsylvania Site

Offers Four In to Purchase Broad Street Station in Philadelphia

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Announcement having been made by the Pensylvania Railroad that it would have a new terminal ready for service by July, 1930, offers to purchase Broad Street Station, one of the city's most distinguished landmarks, have begun to pour in from real estate companies, speculators, investors and others who are desirous of acquiring the property.

It is understood that the Pennsylvania will sell the property, although no definite deal for its purchase has been made nor any intimation given as to the price. One of the reported bidders is said to be the city, which wants the property to help carry out a civic center plan. Whatever happens, it was said by a high official of the company, the building will be torn down within a year, by which time the new terminal will be nearing completion.

Broad Street Station, a huge terra cotta and brick structure, is in the center of the business and financial section of the city. It was opened on the morning of Dec. 5, 1881.

Passengers who use the new terminal after July, 1930, will find a parkway, concourse and plaza where the present Broad Street Station now stands, according to present plans. There will also be a station at West Philadelphia for the arrival of visitors from outside points, while commuters will use the main underground terminal.

DR. BARBOUR IS RE-ELECTED

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, recently named president of Brown University at Providence, R. I., was re-elected chairman of the board of education of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Atom and Electron Friends No More; Prying Scholars Upset Status Quo

Left Alone, They Were Gay and Sociable, Even Slightly Romantic, but Meddling Research Men Have Spoiled It All—Now They Are Really at Odds

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute is on the trail of the atom, to such lengths that the little mite has practically no privacy or moments it can call its own. It (the atom) is being spied on morning, noon and night under all conditions and circumstances of light, darkness, heat, cold, wet, dry, noise and quiet. Yet, under this most intimate scrutiny it refuses to divulge its secret.

True, some of the hitherto secret behavior of the atom has become front page stuff in recent days, particularly as the result of investigations conducted by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Foundation, who lectured recently at the Franklin Institute. One of the discoveries has resulted from a study of the photoelectric effect or the ejection of electrons from matter under the impact of light.

The investigation, which has to do with experiments involving photoelectric light, however, has set the investigators on trails they had not pursued before, or at least not extensively. Efforts to interpret the results of these experiments, according to Dr. Swann, have produced evidences of very interesting processes taking place in the atom.

"Our former inclination," he said, "led us to expect that the only catastrophe associated with the impact of light on the atom was the ejection of an electron in one act. If the atom escaped this catastrophe, it was, as it were, safe. But experiments carried on here by W. B. Nottingham, one of the research fellows of the foundation, lead us to the conclusion that when a quantum of light comes to an atom it may take up residence therein and wait for a reinforcement therein by another quantum with the object of producing a more drastic catastrophe when the time comes."

In other words the atom and the electron have been friendly and at peace with all the world. The physicists came along and pried into their private affairs. The result was a natural resentment. The atom and the electron being too infinitesimal to fight back at the physicists, began to quarrel with each other. And the end is not yet.

While the Bartol Foundation does not wish to make the atom or the electron unhappy it feels that there are larger things involved and will pursue its investigations to the utmost.

ROLLINS GETS SCHOLARSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Irving T. Bush of Mountain Lake, Fla., and New York, builder of the Bush terminal system of St. Louis, Mo., has recently established a $2400 scholarship over a four-year period at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., for an outstanding Florida high school boy.

When in Paris

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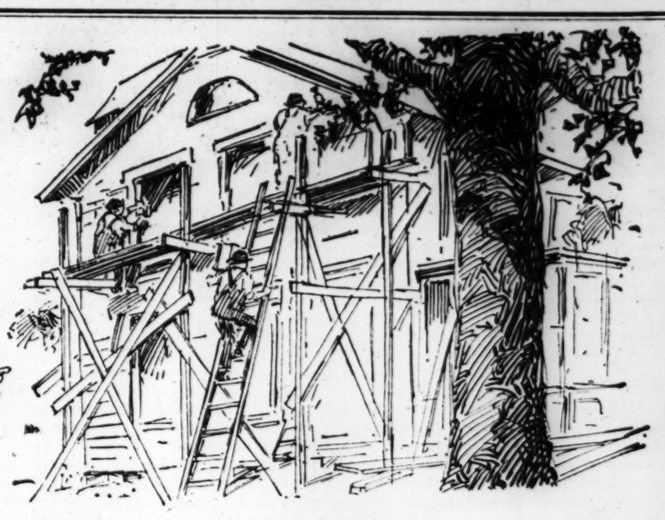

SWEETER than the peal of chiming bells is the tap of the hammer, the buzz of the saw, the swish of the plane, and all the other busy building sounds which assail your ears as you stand and watch your future home evolve before your very eyes!

Who but the home builder can know the heart-stirring moments which begin with the first building preparations and continue all through the various stages of home construction; culminating in that glorious day when the last nail has been driven, the last board put in place; and you hear for the last time the receding tramp of workmen's feet, and—Behold—your new home stands complete!

If you contemplate joining the ranks of home builders, or if you are already a home owner and are interested to improve your property, you will enjoy reading on Saturday of each week the special feature page in The Christian Science Monitor entitled

Home Building—Equipment—Gardening

From blueprints to the finished product, it will give you many helpful hints on how to finance a building project; the cost of construction material, the best electrical and heating equipment for a large or small house and similar advice. And for lovers of flowers and gardens—such a wealth of information on garden planting and planning, the choice of shrubbery, and the raising of flowers and vegetables. Become acquainted with this page and you will look forward to its weekly appearance.

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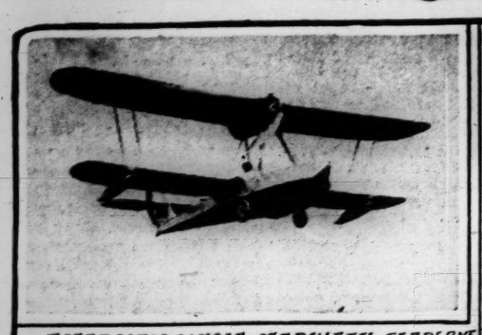
Aviation's Progress Since Lindbergh's Paris Flight Unrivaled in Trade History



AMERICAN SAVOIA-MARCHETTI SEAPLANE

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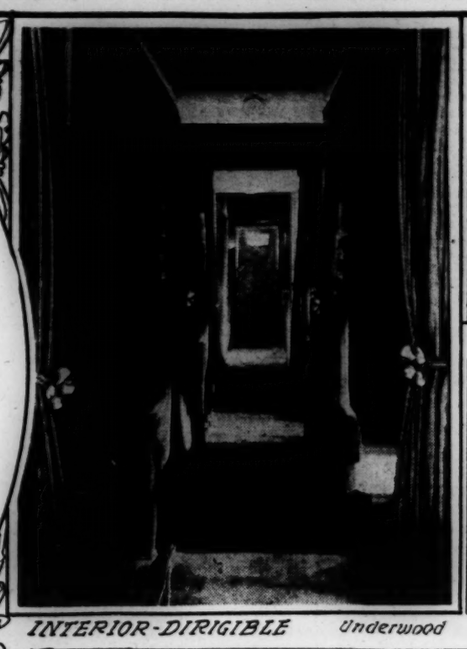
INTERIOR - AIRPLANE Colonial Air Transport Inc



INTERIOR-DIRIGIBLE Underwood

A STREAM LINE PLANE Underwood

HANGAR AND FIELD, MIAMI, FLA. Underwood

Public Awakened by Noted Exploit in 1927 to Great Possibilities of Commerce by Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Progress in aviation in the two years since an unheralded young man named Charles A. Lindbergh climbed coolly into his single-motored airplane and wrote history by the first solo flight across the Atlantic has never been equaled in any other industry—and the impetus of its advance is far from spent.

When the New York-to-Paris flight started May 20, 1927, the country was spanned by air mail, but this was operated by the Government and there was apprehension that it would collapse when turned over to private companies. Airplanes were largely water-cooled. The airplane industry itself was a rapidly growing sprout that had not proved its staying power; that lacked financial support, and that faced an uncertain future. Relatively few passengers were carried.

It was at this point, when, above all, the business of flying needed the enlistment of the popular imagination, that the young man from St. Louis waved his hand good-by from the cockpit and started through the mists for Paris—with certain ham sandwiches to eat on the way—thereby enlisting the imagination of the American public as no similar flight has done before or since.

Public Becomes "Air-Minded"

In the short period since the Lindbergh flight the new popular awareness of aviation has been reflected in an unparalleled growth. During the month of April, 1927, the United States air mail totaled only 107,017 pounds. That was the month preceding the Lindbergh flight. This last April, 1929, the airmail poundage was 510,725.

Then again, two years ago there were something under 2500 civilian airplanes in the United States and about an equal number of civilian pilots. As against this there are now 6695 airplanes and 6086 licensed civilian pilots. But besides this there are 16,016 student pilot permits which have been issued.

In another direction, hundreds of airports have been established over the United States and those that were in existence have been greatly improved, but even so the great majority are inadequate to meet even present demands.

In fact, aviation is no longer an infant industry—it has arrived, and is going ahead with no loss of momentum. New records have been established for speed, duration and height. The industry is in the middle of a great transition period from a major reliance on transport of mail and express to major reliance on transportation of passengers.

Trend to Bigger Types

The trend of design has been toward bigger and bigger ships. Notable improvements have been made in mechanical details, until today the air-cooled engine is the standard and the water-cooled engine of 1927 the exception.

Production of a new airplane motor of the Diesel type, believed by its backers to hold great promise to the future of commercial aviation, is held by leaders of the industry as one of the outstanding developments of recent months.

These are some of the mechanical changes that have come about since the second anniversary of the Paris flight this week. No less important for aviation has been the new financial stability which has marked its development. Men of business have finally accepted aviation as their own and millions of new dollars have been poured into it, as the statistics reveal, with new amalgamations and consolidations of smaller companies recorded almost every month.

At the same time a succession of new and spectacular flights have been made by aviators of all nations. This is the picture that aviation presents today. Taking these various lines of development up, one by one, it can be seen that progress has been made at an extraordinary rate.

New Field of Finance

First of all, on the financial side, it can be seen that the dollar is buoying up the aviator; that four immense aviation groups have now been formed; that it seems to be the future of the remaining 60 independent companies sooner or later to coalesce with the larger ones, and that air passenger lines are being strung across continental United States into Canada and the countries south, on a sound financial basis.

The larger companies do not dominate the field at present, but indications are that they are likely to and that further consolidations among the remaining 60 independents may bring a fifth, or more groups, into competition with them.

When this situation is compared with the financial conditions existing at about the time of the Lindbergh flight, it emerges as perhaps the most startling development in the whole field of American aviation. In the year 1926 the Department of Commerce estimates that a total of only $5,000,000 was invested in commercial aviation. A year later the sum had increased to about $7,000,000.

Last year came the new capitalization, the rush of the public into speculation in aviation securities to get in on a good thing with the conviction that airplanes had at last been put on a paying basis.

Two large holding groups, it is estimated, have an aggregate capital of about $350,000,000—or more than three times the estimated capitalization of the entire aircraft industry only six months ago.

Linked to Motor Companies

The motor companies are invading the aviation field. It was a Packard-Diesel engine which drove the first American airplane using this type of motor down to the recent military maneuvers.

The Ford Motor Company is also experimenting with Diesel motors, which have also been manufactured for airplanes in Germany. The Ford company has taken the lead in the invasion of aviation by motor companies; and in the past few weeks General Motors has followed suit with announcement that it has gained controlling interest in Fokker Aircraft Corporation—the chief competitor of the Ford in big, trimotored airplanes.

Like the financial make-up in aviation, the character of service rendered has recently undergone a fundamental alteration. Passengers are being substituted for mail and express as the primary source of revenue on American air lines.

Patronage Quadrupled

The year that Colonel Lindbergh made his Paris flight, a total of 8500 passengers were carried for hire in the United States. Last year that number was more than quadrupled. With the beginning of the new Pennsylvania Railroad-Transcontinental air transport service set for July 1, and with other lines ordering bigger and bigger passenger airplanes, there is every indication that the rate of progress will not be diminished.

Airplanes were built to carry two passengers and 1200 pounds of mail. The amount of mail increased so rapidly that it was necessary to stop carrying passengers and utilize their space for mail sacks. The next stop was to put on machines carrying four passengers and 500-600 pounds of mail.

This was inadequate and last fall new airplanes, tri-motor ships this time, carrying 12 passengers and a ton of mail, came into service. And already after a year's trial larger machines are demanded and around July 1 the first of a fleet of 18-passenger machines costing from $70,000 to $75,000 apiece will be put on schedule.

Another major development in American aviation has been the lowering of cost of the "air mail," and consequent increase in its popularity. It is the air mail that democratizes aviation in America. The growth can be told in a few figures.

Air mail companies are carrying six or seven letters to one handled May 20, 1927. The cost of sending such mail has been reduced one-fourth. Colonel Lindbergh was an air mail pilot himself, and in his day mail cost 10 cents a half ounce. Now it is 5 cents an ounce, and 10 cents for each additional ounce.

Marked Gain in Mileage

The numbers of airplanes aloft tell the story of aviation's growth. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce estimates that 10,000 airplanes will be manufactured this year. Two years ago only 1995 were built.

Against approximately 5,800,000 miles flown in the Nation in 1927, last year showed about 10,000,000. Mail income to contractors rose from $2,600,000 to about $7,500,000. On Jan. 1, 1928, there were 9121 miles of airways in operation, compared with 16,667 on Jan. 1, 1929. The year opened with the average airplane passenger rate at 10½ cents a mile.

Self-sustaining air routes have crossed into Canada and extend down below the Panama Canal Zone. It is estimated that before another anniversary of Colonel Lindbergh's flight is celebrated, every country in the Western Hemisphere will be linked by aviation if plans now well under way are carried through.

Installment buying and aviation insurance are now finding their way into the erstwhile "infant industry" with a stabilizing effect. And constantly the time-table of flights is being extended, with groups before the interdepartmental committee on airways only this week proposing the creation of a big new Pittsburgh to Norfolk, Va., airway, via Baltimore and Washington, as the latest commercial link in the air chain.

Guggenheim Fund Turns to Research for Safety

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is regarded as an outstanding indication of the progress in aviation during the last two years is contained in the new policy under which the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics is now operating.

The fund originally devoted much attention to aiding aviation to assume a sound commercial position. As this need is no longer apparent, the fund has now concentrated upon the technical problems involved in bringing about greater safety of airplane operation.

An important undertaking is the safe aircraft competition. International aircraft manufacturers are competing for a group of substantial prizes in efforts to develop safety devices which will contribute to the reliability of flying. The fund has also sponsored the first full-flight laboratory for fog-flying in an effort to aid in the solution of this problem.

Ford Tour Arranged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The itinerary of the fifth annual Ford reliability air tour, which will start from Detroit on Oct. 5, will include New York, it has just been announced by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. With 27 stops to make in 16 days, the air fleet will swing from Detroit into Canada, thence south along the Atlantic coast to Florida and as far west as Minnesota.

Seaplane Port Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for a $1,500,000 seaplane airport on Manhasset Isle, Port Washington, have just been completed for the American Aeronautical Association by Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. The airport is to be "U" shaped, with buildings on three sides of the water.

New Orleans Line on Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

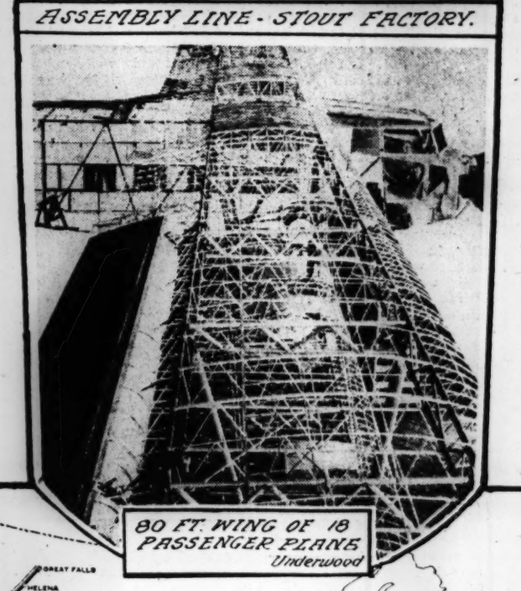
NEW YORK—Negotiations are on here to organize an air transport line between Chicago and New Orleans, it has just been learned in authoritative quarters. It is proposed to call it the Mid-Continent Air Express. Plans provide for an eventual connection with the transcontinental air lines between New York and San Francisco.

Lindbergh Air-Marks in Two Years

July 20 to Oct. 23, 1927—Tour of U. S., visiting 82 cities in 48 states.
Dec. 13, 1927 to Feb. 13, 1928—Good-will flight through Latin America.
Feb. 20—Flies the air mail over his old St. Louis-Chicago route.
March 19—Receives Wilson Peace Prize.
March 21—Receives Congressional Medal, highest award of United States. Takes members of Congress for rides.
April 30—"Spirit of St. Louis" placed in the Smithsonian Institution.
May 22—Named chairman of technical committee of Transcontinental Air Transport.
June 9—Gets Master of Aeronautics degree, New York University.
June 23—Named aeronautical adviser of Pennsylvania Railroad.
Oct. 13—Became member of National Aeronautical Association board.
Oct. 21—Flies to Mexico.
Nov. 4—Hitch-hikes by air to St. Louis to vote for Hoover.
Feb. 3-6, 1929—Flies first air mail over new Central American route from Miami to the Canal Zone.
Feb. 12—Engagement to Anne Spencer Morrow announced.
Feb. 21—Made air counsel to the U. S. Department of Commerce.
March 9—Flies first air mail from Mexico to Texas.
March 17—Reaches Pacific Coast, blazing new western air mail route
April 13—Rides on railroad for first time since his transatlantic flight.
May 1—Tells Congress American cities are in need of airports.

INTERIOR - CURTISS FACTORY Acme

ASSEMBLY LINE - STOUT FACTORY.



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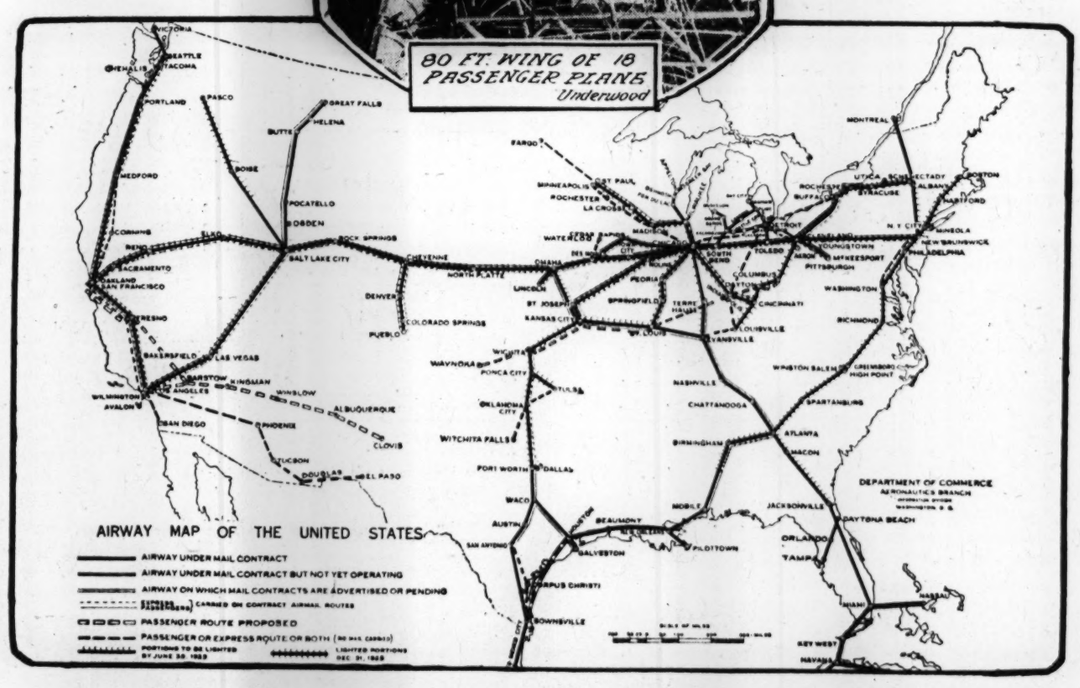
AIRWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
AIRWAY UNDER MAIL CONTRACT
AIRWAY UNDER MAIL CONTRACT BUT NOT YET OPERATING
AIRWAY ON WHICH MAIL CONTRACTS ARE ADVERTISED OR PENDING
CARRIED ON CONTRACT AIRMAIL ROUTES
PASSENGER ROUTE PROPOSED
PASSENGER OR EXPRESS ROUTE OR BOTH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AERONAUTICS BRANCH

Passenger Traffic Gains on Other Services as Safety and Comfort in Travel Improve

The 300-mile-an-hour airplane is in sight!

Man now has climbed to 39,140 feet—almost eight miles—above the earth.

He has circled the north pole by plane and soon, if fortune favors, the same man will circle the south pole by plane. Man has flown round the earth, explored most of its far-away corners and cut down miles to a matter of relatively few seconds.

Business men who see past today's horizons already have visioned the things which aviation is to do for humanity, bringing nations into neighborly contacts, wiping out the shadows of misunderstandings and working mightily for peace.

America Taking to Air

Mr. Average Citizen has suddenly become aware of the possibilities of aeronautics. Money for aeronautical enterprises awaits on every street corner the financier with air projects to develop. Passenger traffic is matching the great gains made in the mail and express services. America is taking to the air.

By the middle of the summer American air lines will be flying 75,000 miles daily—three times the distance around the earth at the equator, over plotted air routes almost as long as the girdle of the earth. These are figures only for regular commercial transport routes over which passengers in many cases, mail, express and freight are carried.

Unorganized flying—field hops, sightseeing services, private cross-country journeys and all other miscellaneous flying—can only be estimated, as the reports upon it are so fragmentary, but it totals to several times the amount of regular transport operations.

Lines Enter Frozen North

This is the picture only for the United States and its air lines flying to neighboring countries. Canada has seized the tool of transportation to cover its waste lands, to send its prospectors into the frozen north, to penetrate beyond the rail heads to its mining camps and its trading stations.

Even now Canadians are visioning an air mail line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Some of the links already are completed. Soon the great northwestern plains will be crossed and then only the western link and that north of the Great Lakes must be forged before their dream is an actuality.

Europe, where subsidies brought the age of commercial air transport long before it reached the United States, is now a network of air lines, over which a traveler may ride in any direction, in comfort, speedily and with a minimum of official read tape, at a cost approximating that of first-class railroad passage. European lines, too, have penetrated, largely through subsidiaries, into South America and into India.

Even greater developments are in sight in the United States as new passenger lines chart routes along the coasts where the huge flying boats carrying 25 passengers or more are to be employed. While the demands of passenger lines spur these developments, the manufacture of smaller planes is growing apace.

Airplane production last year totaled 4363 planes of all types, of which 820 were for the military services. Of the 2543 planes built for commercial use, not more than 120 were of the huge transport type. The majority were two- and three-place open cockpit planes for the average man to fly in. Many were of the closed cabin type with more powerful motors.

The trend this year seems to be toward light, well-powered sport craft at a cost within reach of the man who can buy an automobile for cash. The sport plane is coming into its own and is being bought by the type of men and women who bought the first automobiles. If the trend continues the air should soon be full of flying machines.

Each plane that is built is safer than the one which went before it. The resources of giant laboratories are being pushed to make aviation more safe. These are the great laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Va., and the Army Air Corps Matériel Division at Wright Field, Dayton, O.

Economical Methods Sought

Not only are the engineers there turning their attention to searches for materials better than those now going into airplane production, materials which are lighter and stronger and bear fatigue better than the steel and duralumin used today, but they are carrying their researches to the development of better designed, more economical machines which will cut down the cost of operation of aircraft.

Among the provisions for safety are airways lighted at night and protected with radio communication and direction systems. Engineers are working on instruments which will warn pilots of storms, of mountains and of ice dangers in the air. Air navigation is becoming an "exact science," a matter of the reading of instruments in a cockpit.

The propellers which drag airplanes through the air are now the subject of intense study to assure the production of blades which will be strong enough to stand the strains imposed upon them. Laboratories at Langley Field and Wright Field are now preparing to whirl propellers to the point of ultimate breakdown to insure the required factors of safety.

Parachutes to permit safe descent from crippled planes are now widely used and experiments now in progress indicate that eventually a practical parachute to let down the planes themselves will be ready for use.

Development of Airports

All these developments indicate that it will not be long before planes, their power plants and accessories will be all that commercial air transport requires for the safe transportation of passengers and goods over the country.

Aeronautics, however, is developing only as fast as airports. The pride of cities thus far has provided America with the great airports it now possesses, but in the view of such men as Major Clarence M. Young, director of aeronautics, who has just finished a three months' tour of European airways, the United States still lags behind Europe in the development of airports.

In two years transport in heavier-than-air machines has developed so fast that service across the ocean is seriously considered. In this field, however, it is likely to have keen competition from the new field of passenger air transport by dirigible, first attempted by the Germans with the Graf Zeppelin. The great German air cruiser was a giant when it was built, rivaled only by two similar airships now building in England, the R-100 and R-101.

Building Greatest Dirigibles

Today, however, the United States, preparing to build the two greatest dirigibles at the Akron (O.) plant of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, is ready to turn the great military giant of the skies to peaceful commercial use. Already plans for dirigible services between the Pacific coast and Hawaii and between the Atlantic coast and Europe have been outlined to President Hoover in Washington by Paul W. Kitchfield, the Goodyear president, and Commander Jerome C. Hunsacker, Goodyear's former naval constructor, who is an expert on lighter-than-air craft.

In the two fields, then, of heavier and lighter-than-air craft, the United States, looking toward the skies for its new laurels, is forging ahead. The future is likely to write a dramatic story of this newest of man's battles with the elements.

Paris Flight Blazed Trail for Many Accomplishments

By F. TRUBEE DAVISON
Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics

Two years ago this month Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was acclaimed an international hero. Although fame is fleeting and public opinion fickle, his popularity has not waned. Had he been content to rest on his well-earned laurels his seat in the Hall of Fame undoubtedly would be still secure, because of the tremendous stimulus to aviation which his remarkable flight provided.

However, by his continued flying activities he has not only completely dispelled any feeling that the success of his New York-Paris flight was due largely to luck, but he has also, by this same token, justified the enthusiastic interest in aerial travel which he aroused in May, 1927. He is no longer merely "Lindbergh the Bold."

His activities during the last two years, besides confirming the appropriateness of that appellation, have entitled him to the title of "Linberg the Leader"—the pathfinder who has blazed the trail for aeronautical developments which have followed and are to follow in the future. By so doing he has rendered a service which in a practical sense outshines the accomplishment which first opened to him the door of fame.

Advancement of Aviation Goal of Lindbergh Flight

By WILLIAM P. MacCRACKEN
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics

The 33 hours and 29 minutes that Colonel Lindbergh was in the air covering uncharted space left an indelible impression on all who had knowledge of his undertaking, whether or not they were conscious of it.

This flight was not inspired by a desire for glory, nor by the lure of gold. The incentive throughout was the advancement of civil aviation and better international relationships. There is no doubt that thousands took their first real interest in aeronautical development because of this successful flight to Paris.

United States air lines have crossed our borders to the north and south, and extend below the Panama Canal Zone. Before another similar anniversary is celebrated another country in the Western Hemisphere will be linked by air transportation, if plans now well under way are carried to fruition. This progress has not been confined to the Western Hemisphere, but spread throughout the world in varying degrees.

Naval Aviation Advancing Along With Trade Expansion

By DAVID S. INGALLS
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics

The two years that have elapsed since Colonel Lindbergh made his famous flight have witnessed a stupendous expansion of aviation activities in which interest resulting from his exploit has played a very large part.

Naval aviation has shown remarkable improvement during the two years, due chiefly to the completion of the Lexington and Saratoga and to the procuring of numbers of larger planes in accordance with the five-year program.

While the great expansion of aviation has not as yet made any great difference to the steady growth of navy and army flying, the eventual results are bound to be of untold benefit in increasing the production and availability of planes in time of emergency and, more important, in the availability of qualified pilots to operate them.

Air Merger Approved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Consolidation of the Colonial Airways with the Aviation Corporation has been approved by the stockholders of the Colonial system. The merger will give the Aviation Corporation control of an airways system which last year operated 206,532 flight miles on the New York-Boston, New York-Montreal and Albany-Cleveland United States contract air mail routes.

Music News of the World

Loyalty to the Popular Singer

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

SOME years ago, during the last Handel Festival at which Sir Charles Santley appeared, a French music critic expressed to one of his London colleagues his astonishment at what he termed the "mélange of loyalty and indulgence" which English audiences invariably displayed toward their favorite singers.

"So long," he added, "as they possess a shadow of the voice that you have loved and admired; so long as they have the strength to stand upon the platform and exhibit the beaux restes of their wonderful combination of voice and art, so long will you continue to listen to and applaud them. I know no other nation in the world that is equally persistent in sticking to its vocal veterans, or willing to exercise its patience to that end in the same sublime degree."

The accuracy of the visitor's assertion—having already, indeed, become generally recognized as proverbial—was scarcely to be questioned except in the matter of the patience; and that, he was emphatically assured, had little or no part in the attitude of the public toward singers who had yielded it a lifetime of pleasurable experiences. British musical audiences were always content to go on listening to their old favorites until the hour for retirement had sounded—and even after that, should they choose to "emerge" from their sylvan retreat or haven of repose (as the case might be) for the purpose of lending enhanced attraction to some special occasion.

Patti's Charm

For, all things considered, was not the charm of the art of singing, no less than its accomplished exposition, involved to a very large extent in the individuality of the artist? It had been a joy, for instance, merely to gaze upon Adelina Patti as she stood upon the platform at the Albert Hall; to receive in imagination the kisses that she gracefully wafted from her fingers; to watch her whilst she gathered up her posies and wreaths and curtsied low before sweeping her train round as she turned to go off. All that, mind, quite apart from the rare privilege of listening once again to the well-remembered tones of her matchless voice, so wonderfully preserved to the last, and of hearing that simple ballad, "Home, Sweet Home," sung as she alone knew how to sing it!

The case of Patti may have been exceptional, as no doubt it was in nearly every sense. Yet it serves the more forcibly to illustrate the fact, notorious in musical history, that celebrated singers have furnished striking examples alike of longevity and preservation of vocal resources. The great English tenor, Braham, enjoyed a career that filled the greater part of the first half of the nineteenth century. That of his successor, Sims Reeves, easily filled the second half, while his beautiful voice retained much of its freshness, vigor, and charm when he was appearing at concerts in the eighties and nineties of the Victorian era. Edward Lloyd, who came next in the royal line of English tenors, withdrew from public life whilst still at the very height of his powers, and continued for many years to enjoy the occupation of a gentleman farmer on an estate in Sussex. Yet a fourth, the still active Welsh tenor, Ben Davies, has celebrated the completion of half a century of successful labor as an operatic and concert vocalist, and in honor of the event, was entertained recently by the Music Club of London at a representative gathering. Among the guests, moreover, was another perennially popular singer (now, however, on the retired list) in the person of Dame Nellie Melba, who had just arrived from Australia in time to make the presentation on behalf of the club of a handsome souvenir to the hero of the evening.

Santley's Achievement

It would be easy to multiply instances of prolonged activity similar to these from among the chronicles of famous British singers of both sexes. But such is not so much the object of the present article as to justify the peculiar loyalty of their countrymen in welcoming as long as possible their continuance upon the scene. The French critic was obviously wrong in associating that loyalty with mere indulgence or patience. He forgot the amount of positive enjoyment (aside from the value of the technical instruction) that was to be derived from studying the art of the distinguished baritone whose co-operation at the Handel Festival had given rise to his observations.

For Sir Charles Stanley was notably a case in point. One of the most accomplished all-round artists of an epoch of great singers, he had also been recognized as an exceptionally fine actor in opera and as the ideal interpreter of certain rôles in oratorio. (Among the latter stood an incomparable Elijah, which part Sir Charles last sang at the Crystal Palace in 1909, at the centenary performance given there in honor of Mendelssohn's birth.) It might be that his tone was no longer steady or resonant; but if still retained much of the old carrying power and not a little of its pristine sweetness and purity of timbre. The style, the method of delivery, had lost none of the fire and energy which had always constituted one of Santley's most individual characteristics.

Handed Along Tradition

Above all—and herein, perhaps, lies the most precious attribute of the singer who might otherwise be thought to "lag superfluous" upon the scene—an artist like Santley could still offer the model for a truly traditional rendering of the character of the music that he was presenting. Thanks to his wonderful training and experience, he was familiar with the right tradition in everything; thanks to his rare imitative faculty and his splendid musical intelligence, he was a complete master of the art of interpretation.

To watch and listen to him in a rôle such as Elijah was, therefore, even so recently as 20 years ago, not merely a pleasure in itself, but an object lesson of the utmost value. He was said to have based his conception largely upon that of the celebrated Staudigl, who first sang the rôle at the Birmingham Festival under Mendelssohn's personal direction. Anyhow, he knew precisely how the composer wanted every phrase to be sung, and, even when he altered or transposed certain words in the English translation of the oratorio, he knew how to do it without interfering either with the balance and rhythm of the music or the literal content of the Biblical text.

As a rule, the greater the artist the greater the longevity of the voice. Its power may diminish in robustness, but its beauty and the art that governs it will generally endure in sufficient measure to account for the loyal admiration of a reminiscent and devoted public.

A Pan-American Début in Paris

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Paris

GASTON POULET, conductor of the Concerts Poulet, in accepting the "Amériques" of Edgar Varèse for presentation at the Salle Gaveau on May 30, is introducing himself to the people of the United States with a good grace, it seems to me, that no other European musician will easily surpass. Further, in admitting the "Amazonas" of H. Villa-Lobos to his program he is preparing for himself a welcome in Brazil, I should say, of the most enthusiastic sort. For he, it may be recorded, acts, while other men of his calling wait. He, the time his fellow conductors here are thinking twice, dares to assert the cause of the Western World. He, when the head of an organization that is perhaps better manned than his hesitates, and when the head of one that is longer established deliberates; steps out to the front of the platform and declares with unfaltering confidence that a symphonist from North America has arrived, and one from South America as well.

Or, to keep within reasonable geographic scope and to speak of a known quantity, I feel convinced that the public of New York, which has applauded Varèse's orchestral music, and the public of Philadelphia also, which was the first to hear and to accept its novel harmonies, will cordially receive Mr. Poulet when, some fine day, his turn for a visit comes round. Not merely, either, because of his having taken up with "Amériques" and brought its exciting rhythms and its mordant timbres to the notice of Parisian listeners. His appearance in Carnegie Hall or at the Academy of Music should prove interesting on ordinary interpretative grounds. Has not Poulet given his concerts before large houses this season, when other conductors have given theirs before small ones?

A Conductor to Be Watched

Who is the artist of greatest power among French conductors today, anyway? Well, nobody, let us grant, deserves superlative mention. But look out, I should like to hint, for Poulet. They thronged the Sarah Bernhardt Theater on Sunday afternoons the past winter for the sake of the music, no doubt; but for the sake, besides, we may be sure, of the lucid, vigorous setting forth which the thought of the masters received under his baton. Not soon shall I, for one, forget his directing of the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis" at a concert in January, the Singers of St. Gervais forming the chorus. Of course, that made all the difference in the world—Paul Le Flem's Singers of St. Gervais. For they can carry along any sort of choral music without, as someone has remarked, a conductor. But they were not traveling by the conductorless road on this occasion. They were guided, whether general outline of melody or particular detail of shading, by Poulet. Nor was the doing of the work treated as an extraordinary event. Just a Beethoven program, which fell casually into the year's schedule and which included the Piano Concerto in G major, with Miss Magda Tagliaferro as the soloist.

Miss Tagliaferro—who is she? Hardly a question to be asked in Paris, but one wanting answer in New York. Miss Tagliaferro, in a day when women are abandoning the piano as responding no longer to emotion, but only to mechanical dexterity, when they are shy of the keyboard and the pedal as contrivances appropriate only to the powers of large-handed, heavy-footed men, may pass for a rather brilliant player. In style, she has respect for the past; in execution, she takes heed of the present; and in interpretation, she follows the promptings of her own judgment. Tone? Well, European pianos produce one effect upon the ear, and American pianos another. Perhaps it is the soil of the mountain side whereon grows the wood of the sounding-boards that makes the difference, or perhaps it is a mere method of manufacture. When Miss Tagliaferro visits the United States, let reviewing already expressed my opinion many times and in detail. American criticism makes room now for French; which, by the way, is not altogether in the dark, one of Varèse's chamber music studies having been performed here two or three seasons ago and another, "Intégrales," having been on a recent program of the Concerts M.-F. Gaillard. "Intégrales," to my observation, discloses precisely, in small, his message; so I think that while "Amériques" may disturb some of the conservative, it cannot altogether surprise them.

With regard to the piece by Villa-Lobos I will remain silent also, because I know nothing about it except what I have heard casually from the composer. "Amazonas" was written long ago in Brazil, before Villa-Lobos had got modern notions in his head; and for that, may be all the better. In any case, Mr. Poulet, after reading it through in preparation for rehearsal, tells me he likes it and takes pleasure in bringing it out.

A sort of Pan-American début the occasion may be called; and high time, in all conscience, it were accomplished. But Europe as well as America is represented on the program, and classic as well as modern idea. People who reach the hall at the hour announced will hear a Bach suite. Those not too long delayed will hear a Mozart piano concerto, Miss Tagliaferro the soloist. Everybody who attends will be likely to hear "Amazonas" and have the intermission for discussion of it. Those who want to meditate upon Russia may stay and listen to a Prokofieff piano concerto, Miss Tagliaferro again taking part; and those who desire 20 minutes or so of contemplation of the United States may remain to the end and listen to "Amériques."

H. VILLA-LOBOS

After Drawing by A. Bilis

For presentation of Varèse's work, the orchestra of the Concerts Poulet will be augmented, though by no means so much as the Philadelphia Orchestra was when Leopold Stokowski first produced it. For the score has been revised and the number of parts reduced. Mr. Poulet will have 120 players, as against Mr. Stokowski's 140. Too bad, I think, that "Amériques" could not be kept in the full splendor of the original sonority; because so, I believe, it would better live up to its title. But composers have their ways of doing things; and then the old partition exists in print, as published by Curwen in London, and may be employed again some fine day, suppose Varèse holds out as a success.

Drawn From Photograph by Bixio, Buenos Aires

GASTON POULET

Recently in Hollywood a snow storm, made with synthetic snow, was used in a sound film, and in the playback the director found that he had unintentionally picked up a cricket chorus for obbligato. The company waited patiently until the insects' concert was over and then remade the scene. If the talkies ever wish a record of the controversial katydid we can recommend a summer evening on top of the mountain back of Beacon, N. Y.

Contemporary Russian Music

1—Miaskovsky

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

MIASKOVSKY is admitted to be the biggest Russian symphonist of today. So far as output is concerned there can be no question of this—as the composer of 10 symphonies he has beaten the record of the nineteenth century. But when it comes to calling a man the foremost symphonist, the size of his output has, of course, nothing to do with it.

As a composer, Misaskovsky has his peculiarities. Beyond a doubt he is extraordinarily sincere in his art; his work is the expression of his deepest feelings. Furthermore, he is essentially a musician of the bygone, Romantic period, for whom music still fulfills its purpose as the "language of the heart." And his personal preferences in the world of composers — Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, and Glazunoff—prove that in him we have least of all the "modernist" innovator. The tissue of his music, too, tells almost the same story.

Nevertheless, not everything in his work is so clear and simple. On the one hand a seeming conservative, a musician sprung from Glazunoff or Tchaikovsky and preserving many traits in common with them, Miaskovsky sometimes begins unexpectedly to speak the language of the impressionist. His artistic lineaments are marked by a strange capriciousness, an uncertainty of style, testifying not so much to seeking as to finding in various places. As a composer he is characterized, not by favorite methods, but by the characteristic tone of his works. In any case he does not strive for tonal beauty. But he is not an expressionist, sacrificing the emotions to the form.

Early Works

I must confess that hitherto the features of Miaskovsky as a composer have been to me enigmatical and perhaps foreign, but the fact that his work finds many admirers, whom it is impossible to suspect of insincerity, compels me to ponder and to seek for those qualities in him which would justify his right to a seat among the élite of Russian composers.

His first attempts at composition were deeply dyed with the hues of "Glazunoffism"—hues which were not very agreeable on the whole, since "Glazunoffism" had been exhausted in the works of Glazunoff himself. To this period belong the violoncello sonata, the first two piano sonatas—in the second he uses the theme of the "Dies Irae," which evidently has some inner and general connection with his work as a composer—the symphonic poems "Alastor" and "Silence" (after Edgar Poe). I cannot say that his work at this time was at all characteristic, but the gloomy and deeply pessimistic outlook are typical. Miaskovsky seems to me a profound and interesting man, whose musical language is perhaps too poor to express clearly all the depths of his nature, to display it to those who do not know him personally.

The composer's personal charm is undoubtedly an important factor. All the geniuses—Beethoven, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Brahms—have possessed it. Miaskovsky is surrounded with an atmosphere of esteem and devotion. He is a man of exceptional modesty, and without the slightest inclination to advertise himself. If he has attained anything, it is due to his charm, and not to his personal efforts.

Abstract and Neutral

In this respect he reminds me of another great Russian musician and hermit—Taneev. Those who know this profound and modest man probably see in his music the reflection of these innate and familiar traits. But the musical language of this composer is strictly abstract and neutral. With all my predilections for him, I cannot see in his works sufficient grounds for musical ecstasy. He is serious, sincere, and entirely honest. With him music is always the reflection of the inner man, but this music has never stirred me. It seems strange that this pupil of one of the world's supreme colorists—Rimsky-Korsakoff—should be so colorless. Miaskovsky has a sort of innate antipathy to beautiful sound; his music avoids it. Here is not the colorlessness of Brahms, nor the abstract colorism of Glazounoff. This grayness of the tonal palette must be intentional, as I cannot imagine this profound and clever man undertaking a score without being aware of the resources by means of which an original beauty of musical sound is produced—every student knows the formulæ nowadays, and surely the composer of 10 symphonies cannot be ignorant of them. No, I must suppose that he does not care for tone-color.

Remains an Enigma

This surmise accords with the fact that to Miaskovsky music is on the whole a torment and not a delight. His temperament is gloomy and heavy; in it there is much of the lack of balance of Dostoevsky, who, as we know, was a poor stylist and did not like literary beauty. Miaskovsky's melody is abrupt, overemotional, spasmodic. His harmonies are sometimes strident, intentionally harrowing. We must not judge him, of course, by his fifth symphony—lucid, tranquil, and in the style of Grechaninoff—but by the later ones, especially the sixth, seventh and eighth.

To the contemporary European musician Miaskovsky will long remain an enigma. On the one hand his music is too deficient in straightforward attractiveness; on the other it is overloaded with a certain quality which the modern man detests; furthermore it is too meditative, too manifestly profound. His style—like Dostoevsky's—is harsh, thick, wearisome. I think there are no two things more contradictory than the music of this composer and the musical style of contemporary Europe. It is music absolutely devoid of clarity—even the clarity of Stravinsky and Bartók. It is the final, most violent, most tragic result of that tonal lack of stability which was manifest in the work of Tchaikovsky and Skriabin, two composers who are not yet understood in Europe. But Miaskovsky is more confused and ill-balanced than Tchaikovsky, and lacks the radiance and fire which may yet reconcile Europe to Skriabin.

As I have already said, this style is foreign to me. But I do not know—for the first time in my life I really do not know—whether I have before me a great genius or a mere mediocrity. I do not respond to the tone of this music, and hence the standard of criticism is obscured. I am quite sure of my reasons for liking and also for disliking Stravinsky, but Miaskovsky perplexes me. He is unanimously recognized as a genius by contemporary Russian musicians, and I wish I could associate myself with this opinion, the more so as I have no doubt as to the utter sincerity of his work—a sincerity of whose lack in other modern productions I am keenly aware.

For the study of this composer it is necessary in any case to know his last two piano sonatas (the third, very emotional and most reminiscent of Tchaikovsky, and on the whole my favorite, and the fourth, colder and more abstract), and the sixth, seventh and eighth symphonies, of which the sixth is the most straightforward and the most characteristically pessimistic.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

NIKOLAI MIASKOVSKY

"Tiefland" Revived by Curtis Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The Curtis Institute of Music recently presented Eugen d'Albert's opera "Tiefland" in the Academy of Music before an invited audience which filled the auditorium to the doors. Every person taking part in the performance was a student of the institute, even to about 70 members of the student orchestra. The opera had been prepared and was stage-managed by Wilhelm von Wymetal Jr., of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and was conducted by Dr. Artur Rodzinski, for several years assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra and head of the department of orchestral training at the Curtis Institute.

It was the first time in 21 years that the opera had been given in Philadelphia, and the only previous local performance was that of the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1908. The opera contains some very beautiful music and its lack of popularity certainly does not lie in the weakness of the work musically. It is something of a combination of three styles of operatic writing, the symphonic, the Wagnerian and that of the Italian melodrama which began with "Cavalleria Rusticana." The scene is laid in the Pyrenees and in the lowland at the foot of these mountains in Catalonia, and there is much more than a hint of Spanish music in it, chiefly in the use of typically Spanish rhythms. The melodies lie more in the orchestra than in the voice parts. D'Albert apparently let the music grow out of the dramatic situations, with the result that there is a very considerable amount of declamatory and semi-declamatory work in the voices.

There is little sustained vocal melody in the opera but it contains many fine moments. Among these are Pedro's recital in the Prologue, his story of the slaying of the wolf, Marta's story as she sits by the fire and the splendid climax at the close of the opera when Pedro and Marta leave the lowland forever.

As a whole the opera was amazingly well performed. The chief rôles were taken by Genia Wilkomirska (Marta), Alfred Mahler (Pedro) and Conrad Thibault (Sebastiani). All showed excellent voices and fine dramatic talent. A feature of the performance was the splendid playing of the student orchestra in a difficult score. It was Dr. Rodzinski's last public appearance in Philadelphia before leaving for Los Angeles, where he will become the permanent director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, and he received an ovation when he appeared on the stage with the principals at the close of the opera.

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From an Armenian Village to Boston

IT WAS a long and slow trip from an Armenian village to the coast of the Black Sea, at Samsoon. A little coach drawn by sturdy horses took us through green valleys and beautiful hills. The road was an ancient one, on which had trodden the armies of several empires—through centuries. The relics of these empires were standing there in a solemn silence as the only testimony of what mankind had achieved in this part of the globe. Indeed, was it not thereabouts where moved back and forth the armies of the Hittites and Urartu, the hordes of Xerxes, and the phalanxes of Alexander, and the legions of the Romans? They have all left traces there, which inexorable time has worn, but not effaced as yet; these monuments and obelisks and half-ruined cities are still speaking loudly for the time which was theirs.

We were traveling to the seacoast, ... gate through which we ... to reach the distant land beyond the "seven seas." That alluring land was always in our thoughts, and we were fascinated by the tales which we had heard about it. There were seven of us and none had seen a sea. We were sons of the land, grown up at the foot of mountains. It was like traveling in a dream toward the sea. We had read in the history books that it was the same sea Xenophon's Ten Thousand had saluted with cries of joy after a long and difficult journey through the mountains of Armenia. We knew also that we were standing not far from that spot where the remnants of the Greek army exclaimed in exaltation: "The sea! The sea!"

Just as our coach was about to reach the top of the hill, from whence we could have a glimpse of the sea, the coachman stopped his horses. He wanted bakhshish, which he got, and then we reached the top. And we saw the sea, a small portion of blue water, which we could perceive through a mountain gorge. We jumped out of the coach, and shading our eyes with our hands we gazed forward with awe. We were at the gate of the wide world; the waves were going to take us on to new lands; we could imagine everything that would charm our sense of romance; we could dream of new countries full of strangeness and mystery; we were to embark on a voyage for Europe and America.

At Samsoon we took to the sea. Once in the steamship we felt lonesome for our little coach, which had taken us over a long road to the gate of the world. We set sail late in the afternoon. The waves, in a good-natured mood, played with the steamship. By the time we were on the open sea came the dark, and mystery descended on us from everywhere. We were sailing through that mystery and the dark. There were stars in the skies, some dim, some bright; the waves had begun splashing against the boat on all sides. The ship was piercing black waters and the dark was pouring out of abysses.

Toward dawn we perceived glints of light at a distance, faint and dim in remoteness. That is the earth, we thought, the dear old solid earth. With the sun we entered into Bosporus; the Golden Horn was in brilliance. Our ship had slowed down, had lost the eagerness with which she had crossed the raging waters in the dark. She looked quiet and serene in presence of the dawn on the beautiful waters of Bosporus; she was now gliding through the most beautiful strait of the world, gazing at green hills and glittering palaces on both sides of the strait. We did not know on which side to keep our dazzled eyes. The rays of a spring sun were descending on the hills and edifices like a gentle passing shower. In the blue water were reflected all forms of natural beauty around us.

But when they steered the ship to her anchor the magic land vanished. We saw Constantinople. This historic city had a bad reputation with Armenians. Like a hideous dream it had haunted us from childhood. Now we stood there before the grim embodiment of that dream. Yet how beautiful was nature on the surrounding hills!

At the wharf when the ship came to a standstill the Levantine characteristics of the city emerged on all sides with a strange mixture of the Orient and Occident. We did not get off the ship. From the deck we witnessed a tawdry and colorful world; Asiatic customs and ways tempered a little with the touches of Europe, showy costumes and red fezzes and European chapeaux; a cosmopolitan crowd surging near by, cries of venders resounding in the air; cabs drawn by horses hurrying on with crashes over stony pavements with the drivers perched on high seats whirling their whips.

At twilight the steamship raised anchor. We entered the Sea of Marmora, and Constantinople was immersed in a thin powdery darkness. We were on other historic routes, whence hosts of centuries had passed. We grazed groups of islands where ancient civilizations flourished, and around which mighty navies and armies clashed. We sailed on through the waters that hugged the ancient Hellas and Italy and the flowery parts of Africa; we were cruising in the Mediterranean Sea, the great civilizing factor of Europe. While we were crossing the rough waters of the Strait of Messina, we saw the volcano of Vesuvius with a slender column of smoke skyward. On our right an express hurried on over the plains and through the valleys which overlook the Adriatic Sea; a lonely and fearless traveler braving the solitude of forests and mountains.

At length our ship stopped before Marseilles, France. We stepped off our boat. She had become our friend by then; we had grown fond of her. We went away, but she stood there in a long dream as though gazing after us like a mother who watches her son depart to foreign lands. We knew she was soon to go back over the same routes over which we had passed, and to stop at places which were familiar to us already.

At Marseilles our company parted, I continuing my journey alone. The passing impression I received of that city is always with me: a soft music in the streets along stretches of waters where little boats drowsed under the caressing beams of a warm sun; an air filled with an exotic odor now stored in my memory as the reminder of that city on the Mediterranean shore; a cheerful and jovial people in the streets and amusement places; bright thoroughfares thronged with an urban crowd in constant movement back and forth; public gardens filled with statues; bookstalls in the form of kiosks in the open air; shining boulevards during the night, and glittering fronts of theaters and movies. It was at Marseilles I first saw a motion picture.

I could not believe I was actually in Paris. Ah, the cultural center of France; for us Orientals, the cultural center of the world! Is it possible that I am at Paris, I wondered, as I looked around in amazement! In a remote corner of Armenia we always had thought of Paris as not in this world, on our old earth. I said to myself, is it possible that I am walking in Paris!

From Paris to Belgium. At Antwerp in an early Sunday morning; clean, quiet streets. From Belgium to Holland. At Rotterdam, in a dingy inn, a grim, colorless city. Once more aboard a ship off to Halifax, Canada. This time on the great ocean, on the high seas. I remember how, when we were crossing the English Channel, the crew of the steamship gathered on the deck, and leaning over the parapet, pensively gazed toward the faint, remote lights of the English coast, near Dover. They were gazing at their dear English soil. A few miles off Halifax our ship whistled threateningly, plaintively and fearfully; she was whistling in a thick fog enveloping the coast and the city. We were sailing slowly in the fog toward the city, which gradually emerged on the horizon like a castle built in the air. Soon the physical world materialized and solidified and condensed on the shore; the ship kept on whistling like a mystified animal that was arriving from a land of fogs, the masts of the ships at the wharf sticking out in the fog like spires in a city of skyscrapers. At last we had landed in America.

It was Sunday. Transportation forbidden by the law, we had to wait for the next day to continue our journey. The quiet, unassuming daily life in a Canadian town, the crowd a little aloof, and reserved toward the stranger.

Next morning I boarded a train bound for Boston. There was a thrill in that trip because I was approaching my destination. A wide, wide world; vast expanses of fields and woodlands and hills. Numberless towns and villages and farmhouses running fast in an opposite direction. At the outskirts of Boston, I saw in the darkness of night a luminous ... [illegible] ... I got the impression ... [illegible] ... it was the same ... [illegible] ... N. D.

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In the Colorado Hills

It is spring in the hills, although May is opening her festival on the plains with June, flower ladened, advancing to her portal and there awaiting her call and crown. Below there is full leafage, with opened flowers and developed gardens. But here—seven thousand feet above the sea, spring ascends slowly, and although the slopes are green, the brooks embowered, the bluebells and lilacs coloring the landscape, winter clings to the peaks, still shrouded in their white mantle, and the night winds bring with them the sharpness of unmelted snow.

Long white months have enfolded the hill people since the glorious mountain autumn flamed and faded. Storms have swept down along the Rockies that left a jeweled and glittering world in their wake—a world engulfed in mountainous masses of dry tufted snow—star-shaped flakes of exquisite workmanship that glistened as diamonds in the frosty air; the clear star nights turning the storm-swept land into a spectacle of wondrous beauty, when the bare trees were etched as a black pattern of tapestry upon the silver of the hills.

Slowly winter has retreated. Windows and doors have been opened and the gardening begun; sweet peas, pinks and nasturtiums have been planted with a choice of other varieties, roses uncovered and pansies set out, and such vegetables as each family may desire. The plum trees are in bloom and in the canyons the wild currants are flowering by the streams.

From the lower road comes the sweetness of apple blossoms with a vista of blossoming fruit trees, some of the hill homes being almost obscured by their leafage, with the whole region slowly becoming embowered in a tide of rising green.

Rich indeed is the promise of summer that glows on the flower-dusted slopes, regardless of the snow-clad peaks still tracing a white pattern on the sky. But the promise is slow of fulfillment, for the day's warmth, filled with the fragrance of a freshening earth, goes quickly once the sun slips below the mountain rim, and the twilight brings recourse to a welcome log fire. The lengthening days, however, prolong the spring pictures, seen through the windows, and ofttimes the open doors, while the sweetness of May's unfolding comes through the dimming dusk.

The supper tables of the hill folk, too, bear witness of the season, in the homemade bread, the bowl of rich cottage cheese, preserves from the thinning ranks in the cellars, asparagus, and, it may be, strawberries, with freshly made cake, or, perhaps, warm rhubarb pies dripping their sugar sirup onto old plates of Wedgwood blue.

In the lower country, summer may be laying her garlands from the eastern plains of the sunrise sea to the sands of the sunset shore, but here on the heights, where the snow lingers, where the birds return slowly and the oaks take long to unfold, where the night wind sings with the blazing logs and the day comes crisp across a sun-painted mesa,—to close, starred and cold, beyond a towering mountain wall,—here, in the hills, it is still spring!

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La Fenaison (Haymaking). After a Woodcut by Paul Ledoux.

Gainsborough's Art

Beauty was the foundation of Gainsborough's art in that it was his sole and only stimulus, but the merit of his pictures as we see them does not lie in the beauty they reproduce, but in the . . . extraordinary felicity of his means and in the remarkable æsthetic unity of his results. Technically, Gainsborough was one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of painters. He was not a good draughtsman. Indeed, when we consider how carefully he worked in his youth and how thoroughly he then drew, he must have had a special inaptitude for seeing and remembering the linear proportion of things to be able to draw as badly as he often did in his maturity. Few men who had once been able to draw as well as he did in the "Admiral Hawkins" would fall into the strange errors of proportion to be found in his finest things. . . . As a painter, as a transmuter of a paletteful of coloured earths into light and air, into glowing human flesh and waving trees, he has no superior, and perhaps no equal. Such fault-finding as we have for him is always for his intentions, never for his realizations. . . . It may seem audacious to put the technique of Gainsborough, as a painter, above that of anyone else when we remember that Rubens, Frans Hals, and Velazquez are in the field; but, as a literal matter of fact, Gainsborough did what not one of those three ever succeeded in doing—because you may say, they did not try?—Gainsborough could take an eight-foot canvas, and, with a thousand unerring strokes of his brush, could build up a mosaic of brilliant, pellucid notes of gem-like colour, each one as clear as an amethyst and as light as a snowflake, and yet the result would be as solid, rich and profound as any Velazquez. . . . From top to bottom, from right to left, the canvas glows with . . . light. The opacity which betrays, I do not say the fumbler, but the man whose mastery falters now and then, never chills for an instant. Everything is cool, clear, and transparent, like the air of a hill-top in June. Velazquez rendered, Gainsborough expressed. The Spaniard's preoccupation was with the actual appearance of the things, the Englishman's with the emotions they suggested. . . .

Before a sitter who excites his interest, Gainsborough's imagination never flags. Nothing is perfunctory, though much may be slight. There is always, for instance, a subtle harmony between the pattern made by his figures and that of those landscape backgrounds against which most of his finest portraits are set. The heavy leafage, without contour and with only a questionable transparency, which occurs in so many portraits o. Romney and Hoppner, and in not a few by Sir Joshua, never confines one's fancy in a Gainsborough. With him the luminous air plays round the figure and among the trees, and we feel that the adorable Mrs. Sheridan, or the fair but foolish Robinson, could rise and walk away into the woods, swinging her hat and unembarrassed by any fear of breaking through the canvas. Gainsborough's embrace was large. He did not forget one part of his task for another. He carried on all the elements of his conception side by side. He did not see in colour like Reynolds, or in light and shade, like Rembrandt, or in line, like Ingres, he saw in a combination of the three, and as he drove them like a skilful teamster he kept in view ... [illegible] ... The Place of English Art.

Maharist

THIS woodcut, in sketch form, was made in the fields on a hot summer day. The trees are lustrous green, the sky an intense blue, the grain golden, the clouds white as swans. Everyone has known such a day.

Paul Ledoux, one of the foremost of French artists working in woodcuts, has supplied us with a peasant scene familiar to him. He is from Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace; he wanders into the countryside in search of his subjects. This particular print was shown, along with three others, at last winter's exhibition of the Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale. It was favored for its simplicity and keen draftsmanship. With a minimum of lines, he has been able to convey the whole story. Especially has he caught the intensity of the sunlight on flank of horse and side of hay. The women with ... ts, bodices, and full sk ... he peasant fashion ... firmness of line, ... hadows to give ... ght spaces, are ... well executed

We were watching the antics of a band of youngsters—and baby camels play together exactly like lambs—gambolling ridiculously a little way ahead of us, when they suddenly scattered and fled in all directions. And looking for the cause of their alarm, we saw a maharist (camel-rider) speeding toward us at an almost incredible pace. The mahari (riding camel), a slender, beautifully proportioned creature, was stretching like a racehorse, while his rider, keeping his balance by what seemed only a miracle, was throwing his rifle up in the air and waving his arms. . . .

Hardly slackening speed, he bore down on us, circling our little company two or three times before he came to a halt, to be greeted with roars of laughter and welcome by the men, who all knew him.

This maddest, merriest soul who ever enlivened a day's march proved to be Maame Xime, a tribesman and ex-goumier (Arab soldier) of the Caid of Hadjera, who had been sent to escort us to his chief's home.

We were later to become well acquainted with Maame Xime for, many weeks afterwards, toward the end of the trip, he joined us at Ouargla and travelled with us back to Touggourt.

During that time he fully justified his reputation of being one of the most daring and accomplished camel-riders in the country. There was nothing he could not do with a camel, and his handling of savage and untractable specimens was a wonder that left even their owners gaping with astonishment. Agile as a cat, he rarely troubled to make his camel kneel when he mounted, but bestrode though he might be with a rifle and all kinds of odds and ends of impediments, would spring up on the back of his mahari already going at racing speed, for these riding camels go off like a shot the moment they are touched, and lie sprawling face downwards, squirming like an eel, until he could twist himself upright and gather his bridle into a firm position, singing the while at the top of his voice. One of his special feats was a wild leap into the saddle, which was exactly like the flying mount of the western ... [illegible] ... The Scouts.

Geistige Herrschaft

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAß man im menschlichen Leben ent weder siegen oder unterliegen müsse, ist ein allgemeiner Glaube. Infolgedessen leiden anscheinend leider viele Menschen Mangel an Gesundheit und Wohlstand und sind den Umständen scheinbar preisgegeben. Sogar bei siegreichen Erlebnissen hört man Zweifel und Furcht äußern, ob sie wohl von Dauer sein werden. Daher beherrschen Hoffnungslosigkeit und Aberglauben statt Hoffnungsfreudigkeit und Vertrauen das Denken oft in großen Maße, und man übersieht die im 1. Buch Mose berichtete Wahrheit, daß Gott den Menschen Ihm zum Bilde schuf und ihm Herrschaft gab „über die Fische im Meer und über die Vögel unter dem Himmel und über das Vieh und über die ganze Erde und über alles Gewürm, das auf Erden kriecht".

In Zeiten scheinbarer Geschäftsflauheit, Stellenlosigkeit, Seuchen oder anderer Erscheinungen des Bösen ist es gut, der Wahrheit von des Menschen geistigem Ursprung eingedenk zu sein und sich die Beobachtung des Predigers: „Allein schaue das: ich habe gefunden, daß Gott den Menschen hat aufrichtig gemacht, aber sie suchen viele Künste", zur Lehre dienen zu lassen. Alles Widerwärtige im menschlichen Leben ist offenbar die Kundwerdung falscher Annahme und nicht die Wahrheit des Seins.

Seit Mary Baker Eddy die Wahrheit über Gott und den Ihm zum Bilde geschaffenen Menschen und über des Menschen gottverliehene Herrschaft über die ganze Erde entdeckt hat, ist es vielen Denkern klar geworden, daß der wirkliche Mensch immer aufrichtig gewesen ist, und daß wir die sterblichen Annahmen, die unsern geistigen Fortschritt hemmen mochten, nicht anzuerkennen brauchen. In „Unity of Good" (S. 59, 60) führt Mrs. Eddy aus, daß Christus Jesus kam, um die Menschen zu erlösen „von der Trugvorstellung, die die Sünde als wirklich bezeichnet und den Menschen einen Sünder nennt, der einen Erlöser brauche, von der Trugvorstellung, die die Krankheit für wirklich erklärt und den Menschen einen Gebrechlichen nennt, der eines Arztes bedurfe, von der Trugvorstellung, daß der Tod so wirklich sei wie das Leben. Christus Jesus kam, um die Menschen durch das immergegenwärtige und exige Gute von solchen Gedanken, die samt und sonders sterbliche Einfälle sind, zu erlösen".

Die Richtigkeit vorstehender Behauptung läßt sich durch Nachprüfen der Lehre und der Werke Christi Jesu beweisen, der uns durch sein Leben zeigte, wie wir jeden widrigen Umstand besiegen können. Seine unmittelbaren Jünger lehrte er, hinauszugehen und in der Weise zu predigen und zu heilen, wie er es tat. Und in jenem herrlichen Gebet im 17. Kapitel des Evangeliums Johannis betete dieser treue Hirte seines Schafe nicht allein für diejenigen, die er die bestehende Wahrheit selbst gelehrt hatte, sondern auch für alle, die in kommenden Zeiten durch ihr Wort [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Christ and [illegible]

des Erlösers heiliges Gebot und sein Segen auf unsere Zeit.

In dem Maße, wie wir uns heutzutage der Bedeutung der Lehre Christi Jesu bewußt werden, um uns über die sterblichen Trugvorstellungen zu erheben und die beweisbare Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen zu erfassen, machen wir uns diese Wahrheit zu nutze und führen ein harmonisches Leben. Die allgemein angenommenen Verneinungen, die uns zu hilflosen Opfern falscher Annahmen machen möchten, konnen unsern Fortschritt in der Richtung des Geistes nicht hindern, wenn wir ihnen widerstehen und sie umkehren. Mit Mut und Überzeugung konnen wir leugnen, daß der Irrtum Macht habe, den wirklichen Menschen zu unterjochen, und im Verhältnis zu unserer Treue gegen die Wahrheit des Seins, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, werden wir den Irrtüm als Trugvorstellung erkennen, und seine scheinbaren Mißklänge werden nach und nach aus unserer Erfahrung verschwinden. Mit dem Erkennen des trügerischen Wesens körperlichen Mißlangs kommt einem seine gottverliehene Herrschaft zum Bewußtsein, und man erhebt sich zur Freiheit. Der erste schwache Schimmer der Wahrheit, daß die Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen immer unverändert geblieben ist, erweckt Dankbarkeit, wodurch das Herz zum Empfangen großerer geistiger Entfaltung vorbereitet wird. Auf Seite 62 in „Unity of Good" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Krankheit, Sünde und Tod ist ein falscher Sinn des Lebens und des Guten. Zerstore diese Dreiheit des Irrtums, und du findest die Wahrheit".

In dem Maße, wie wir uns ernstlich mit der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen befassen und Gottes ungeänderte Bestimmung, die dem Menschen Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gibt, immer mehr verstehen lernen, werden wir aufhoren, uns vor dem drohenden Bosen, vor weltlichen sogenannten Gesetzen und vor menschengemachten Erfindungen zu beugen. Mit Freuden werden wir der Stelle in einem Kirchenlied zustimmen, die von dem Menschen erklärt:

„Du bist nicht des Irrtums Knecht!
Du hast die Gabe Gottes
Herrschaft über alles";

ebenso den Worten der Mrs. Eddy in dem Buch S. 366: „Alle, die die Erkenntnis Gottes durch die Wissenschaft empfangen, mussen einigermaßen die Kraft dessen widerspiegeln, der dem Menschen Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gab und gibt. So ist also eine kostliche Wahrheit geoffenbart, die sich alle, die nur wollen, zu nutze machen konnen.

Question

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Spiritual Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT one may be either the victor or the victim in human experiences is a generally accepted belief; and so, unfortunately, many people appear to suffer from lack of health and plenty, and to be at the mercy of circumstances. Even the victorious experiences call for expressions of doubt and fear as to their lasting quality. Thus, in place of hopefulness and confidence, pessimism and superstition often govern thought to a large extent; and the truth, as related in Genesis, that God made man in His own image and gave him "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth," is lost sight of.

In times of seeming business depression, lack of employment, epidemics of ill health, or any other manifestation of evil, it is well to go back to the truth of man's spiritual origin, and to profit by the observation of the Preacher, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Whatever is untoward in human experience is clearly the manifestation of mistaken belief, and not the truth of being.

Since Mary Baker Eddy discovered the truth about God and man in His likeness, and about man's God-given dominion over all the earth, it has become clear to many thinkers that the real man has always been upright, and that we do not have to accept the mortal beliefs that would hamper our spiritual progress. In "Unity of Good" (pp. 59, 60) Mrs. Eddy points out that Christ Jesus came to save men "from the illusion which calls sin real, and man a sinner, needing a Saviour; the illusion which calls sickness real, and man an invalid, needing a physician; the illusion that death is as real as Life. From such thoughts—mortal inventions, one and all—Christ Jesus came to save men, through ever-present and eternal good."

That the foregoing statement is correct may be seen by reviewing the teaching and works of Christ Jesus, who lived to show us how we may triumph over every adverse circumstance. He taught his immediate disciples to go out to preach and heal in the way that he himself practiced; and in that wonderful prayer, recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John, this true Shepherd of the sheep prayed not alone for those to whom he had personally imparted the healing truth, but also for those who, in the coming ages, should believe on him through their teaching. This brings both the Saviour's sacred charge and its blessing down to our time.

As far as we are today grasping the import of Christ Jesus' teaching to rise above mortal illusions and to lay hold of the demonstrable truth about God and man, we may profit by this truth and live harmonious lives. The generally accepted negations which would make us helpless victims to false beliefs cannot impede our progress Spiritward if they are resisted and reversed. With courage and conviction we may deny the power of error to subdue the real man; and in proportion to our loyalty to the truth of being, as set forth in the teachings of Christian Science, we shall see error as illusion, and its seeming discords will gradually vanish from our experience. As the illusive character of material discord is recognized, one realizes his God-given dominion, and rises into freedom. The first faint glimpse of the truth that the relationship between God and man has ever remained unchanged gives rise to gratitude, which prepares the heart for the reception of greater spiritual unfoldment. On page 62 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Sickness, sin, or death is a false sense of Life and good. Destroy this trinity of error, and you find Truth."

In so far as we are earnest students of the truth about God and man, and increasingly understand God's unaltered decree that gave man dominion over all the earth, we shall cease to bow down to threatening evil, to material so-called laws, and to man-made inventions. The words of a hymn which declare of man,

"Thou art not error's thrall!
Thou hast the gift from God—
Dominion over all,"

will receive joyful acknowledgment, as will also Mrs. Eddy's words *ibid.*, p. 391, "As many as receive the knowledge of God in Science must reflect, in some degree, the power of Him who gave and giveth man dominion over all the earth." Thus is revealed a precious truth by which all who will may profit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Southwold

Down the long estuary creeps
The silent tide; along the muddy marge
Dun sandpipers with little running steps
Search in the brine, and whimper as they run.
Up by the dykes, like spectral images,
The herons wait in silent, terraced ranks—
One lifts his vanes and with slow fumbling flight
Shifts to another station, whilst his peers
In monumental patience still abide.
Watching the ebb, grey phantom fishermen.
The silky air is threaded with the cry
Of redshanks, wheeling, veering to and fro
Or dropping to the sedge; as each one lights
He ceases from complaint, and, head up-wind,
With immemorial gesture folds his wings.
In the rear covert a cock pheasant calls
His curfew twice, and shudders with his wings;
The chattering tits make mischief in the firs,
Through the thick thorn a blackbird blunders by,
A clucking scold, careering down the rides.
Till he is hidden in the hooded trees.
So has it been along the river side
A myriad years; a myriad years shall pass
And still, through all the long, long afternoons
The sandpipers will search, the red-shanks reel,
The herons wait, and the revolving sky
Englobe the landscape like a crystal ball
Clear, deep, serene, for time to gaze into.

—ERIC CROUCH TAYLOR, in *The London Mercury*.

A Solitary Novelist

In these piping days when fiction plays the handmaid or prophet to various propaganda; when the majority of writers are trying to prove something or acting as venders of some new-fangled social nostrums, when the insistent drums of the Great God Réclame are bruising human tympani, the figure of Joseph Conrad stands solitary among English novelists as the very ideal of a pure and disinterested artist. Amid the clamor of the market-place a book of his is like a sea-shell which pressed to the ear echoes the far-away murmur of the sea; always the sea, either rigid as a mirror under hard blue skies or shuddering symphonically up some exotic beach. . . . He knows and records its every pulse-beat. His genius has the rich, salty tang of an Elizabethan adventurer and the spaciousness of those times. . . .

There is no mistaking the influence of the English Bible on Conrad's prose style. He is saturated with its puissant, elemental rhythms, and his prose has its surge and undertow. That is why his is never a "painted ship upon a painted ocean"; by the miracle of his art his water is billowy and undulating, his air quivers in the torrid sunshine, and across his skies, skies broken into new, strange patterns the cloud-masses either float or else drive like a typhoon. His rhythmic sense is akin to Flaubert's, of whom Arthur Symons wrote. He invents the rhythm of every sentence, he changes his cadence with every mood . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible] . . . [illegible]

SOME STOCKS EXPERIENCE SHARP BREAK

Credit Situation Is Still Dominant Influence—Irregular Close

NEW YORK (AP)—Frequent shifts of speculative sentiment in today's stock market reflected the widespread uneasiness among professional traders over the credit situation. Prices opened irregular, turned abruptly downward before the end of the first hour and then made irregular recovery.

With the threat of higher Federal Reserve rediscount rates hanging over the market, and a "call money squeeze" in prospect for next week, there was little incentive for any general revival of bullish activity.

On the other hand, the drastic reaction in prices earlier in the week and the development of a heavy short interest also tended to discourage major bear operations. The reparations crisis is a source of considerable discouragement to operators who have been hoping for higher prices.

Selling pressure today was most acute in the copper and motor shares. New low records for the year were established by General Motors, Nash, Hupp, Greene Cananea Copper, Cerro de Pasco and Granby. Packard Motors, which was widely tipped at the opening by several of the large commission houses, rallied nearly 3 points.

Sloss Sheffield broke 4¼ points to a new low at 66¼ in reflection of the omission of the quarterly dividend. Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Newtown Steel, Vanadium Steel and Park Tilford also sank to new low levels. Commercial Solvents, Starks Withington (old), United Aircraft, International Telephone and A. M. Byers broke 4 to 6 points before they met effective buying support. Radio dipped as low as $3 and then rallied to around $1.

Heavy buying of Commonwealth Power, which ran up nearly 10 points to a new high at 163½, checked the decline in the last hour. Commercial Investment Trust ran up 4½ points, American Power & Light 3, and a dozen others a point or two.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

The sagging bond market found no respite in today's short session, and quotations based on early trading showed a preponderance of minus signs as demand touched the minimum of the week. A belief that tighter money was in prospect kept both purchasers and sellers out of the market, and transactions were small.

Some of the better grade rails which suffered yesterday apparently appeared attractive to a few investors. The losses were recovered, notably in the rails.

Canadian National 4½s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s made up a point, while the speculative convertibles were softer. International Telephone 4½s and Atchison 4½s slumped fractionally, while American Telephone 4½s were off 1.

The United States Government list and foreign obligations displayed irregularity, with trading at a minimum.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sales this week in the local cloth market were appreciably larger than the previous week, but general activity was lacking.

Fair inquiry has prevailed for 4:37 sateens which have sold at 11 cents. The 4.70s have brought 10 cents.

The three and four-leaf twills sold in a moderate way. Some little business was done in shade cloths and carded lawns.

Inquiry is developing for carded cotton, print styles with rayon decorations. Both the domestic and export trades are exerting this demand.

Current quotations on goods of standard construction are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6¼c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5¼c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is well to bear in mind—at a time like this—that there is but one element in the situation—the credit factor—that calls for any correction. It is quite possible that business may recede from the current high level—that profits in the second half year will be less than in the first half. There is nothing in the business situation, however, that calls for any correction; no inflation of commodity prices; no swollen inventories to liquidate. We should expect, therefore, rather a sharp but comparatively brief period of unsettlement until this one factor has been sufficiently corrected.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It seems best to keep one's account in an unusually well-protected condition in order to take advantage of any sudden moves in either direction.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Railroads, at the moment, in view of the favorable O'Fallon decision, appear to offer the safest medium for speculation.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: As far as the long pull outlook is concerned, the outstanding features at the present time appear to be an unsatisfactory credit situation, a declining commodity market, and various industries operating at a rate which past experience has shown can hardly be maintained. These must be regarded as rather unfavorable.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Until Wednesday's support levels have been thoroughly tested we do not see any technical reason to expect the market to establish an equilibrium from which a constructive direction can be anticipated.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: The appetite to buy is being supplanted by a strong desire to liquidate as favorably as possible, which is merely to say that a down trend appears to have been established. How far the latter may be expected to run is the question. At present writing we incline to the belief that it will be temporary. For the next few weeks therefore we would avoid buying on any rallies, but we believe that high grade stocks which are owned as investments should be held for potential profit in the second half-year.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York—We are inclined to suggest caution on the public utilities. There have been some very sharp advances recently, and the market in this quarter is probably not as stable as it is in the rails or the oils.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Business activity is holding up remarkably well, but a seasonal recession is expected in the near future. While this should not bring about a bear market, there is obvious necessity of using careful discrimination in purchasing stocks. Though opportunities in the industrial group appear limited, we would not hesitate to buy railroad issues during reactions.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $2,576,490 decrease; total net demand deposits (average), $3,695,000 decrease; time deposits (average), $2,764,-000 decrease; clearings week ending today, $5,065,202,479; clearings week ending May 18, $8,485,922,941; clearings this day, $1,612,743,150.

$3,860,000 CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

Treasurer of the City of Boston announces that he will open bids for a $3,-000,000 City of Boston temporary loan in anticipation of taxes at 11 a. m. May 27. Notes will be dated May 28; due Oct. 2. Interest to follow. Interest will be figured on a basis of 365 days to the year.

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. High	1920 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 25	May 24
34¾	33¾	..	Abitibi	200	35¼	33¾	33¾	33¾	
104¾	49	..	Adv-Ru	2100	53¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
119	83½	..	Adv-Ru pf	600	92	82	82	82	
94	81½	8	Adams pf	100	88	87	87	88	
4¼	2	..	Ahumada	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
135	95¼	3	Air Reduc	1500	123	121¾	121¾	123¼	
11¾	4	..	Ajax Rub	500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	
45¾	37¾	2	Airway	1800	40¾	40	40¾	41¼	
10¾	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	
305¾	241	6	Allied Ch	500	282	273½	278½	281	
212	166	7	Allis-Chal	100	187¼	187¼	187¾	188	
37¾	27¾	..	Alleghany	5300	32¾	32¼	32¾	32¾	
11¾	3½	..	Amal Lea	200	6	6	6	6¼	
42¾	32¼	2	Amerada	2200	35	33¾	35	34¾	
101¾	99¼	5½	Allegh pf	1300	100¾	100¼	100¼	100¾	
23¾	10¾	..	Am Ag Ch	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	12	
73¾	43	..	Am Ag C pf	300	44	43½	43½	43¾	
100¼	100¾	5½	Allegh rct	600	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
20¼	15¾	..	Am Beet S	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	
55	42¾	1.60‡	Am Alcohol	5100	50¾	49¾	50¾	51¾	
72¾	40¾	..	Am Bosch	2400	57	55¾	55¾	57	
126½	122	7	Am Br Mf pf	20	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	
32¾	15½	..	Am Br Boy	15900	21	28¾	31	28	
54¾	43¾	..	Am Br B pf	40	90¾	90	90	92	
151¾	107¾	4	Am Can	26000	132½	129¾	130	131¾	
106½	82	6	Am Car & F	200	94	94	94	95	
43	24¾	1	Am Haw SS	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	
79½	75	7	Am Chain pf	100	73	73	73	..	
58¾	46¾	2	Am Chicle	400	54¼	54	54¼	54	
138¾	78¼	..	Am & FPw	10200	102¾	99½	99¾	100¼	
102	88	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	91	90¾	90¾	90¾	
80	72	3	Am P&L A	500	74½	74	74¼	74¾	
10	6¼	..	Am Hide	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
38	30¼	..	Am Hide pf	100	38	37	38	..	
46	38	3	Am Ice	400	41	40¾	40¾	40½	
76¼	57¾	2	Am Int Crp	1900	62¼	60½	61	61¼	
85¾	41¾	1½	Am Rdt SS	19100	45	42¾	42	42¾	
8¾	5¾	..	Am La Ex	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
25	17½	..	Am Rdt rts	19100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
125	102¾	8	Am Loco	700	115¼	112¾	112¾	115	
81¾	52	3	Am Metals	1000	52	51	51¾	52¼	
84¾	79	5	Am P&L sta	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	..	
17¾	5¾	..	Am Piano	400	4¾	3¾	5¼	6	
120	81¼	11	Am Pw&Lt A	1400	109¾	107	108	107	
103	88¼	6	Am P&L 6%	100	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾	
188	123¾	6	Am Ry Ex	100	153	153	153	..	
64¾	44	6	Ab Republic	200	49	49	49	49	
121¾	111¼	2¼	Am Rolling	1000	113	112	112	113½	
74¾	62	5	Am S Razor	700	64	63	64	66¾	
41¾	32¾	3	Am Seating	300	35½	35½	35½	35	
75	50	3	Am Ship	100	53	53	53	53¾	
124¾	83¼	4	Am Smelt	4300	95¼	97¼	97¼	97½	
85	70	4	Am Stores	800	71¼	71	71	71	
78¾	60	3	AmStl End	2100	61¾	59¾	60¾	61¾	
6½	3¾	..	Am T&T rts	22300	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
228½	188¼	9	Am T&T	4600	210¾	209¾	209¾	210¼	
94	67¾	1	Am WWrks	3500	92¼	90¼	92¼	91	
86¼	73¾	3	Amer Wire	200	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¾	
27¾	18	..	Am Wool	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
58¾	43¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	47	
34¾	17½	..	Amac rts	10000	19	18¾	18¾	19¼	
140	99	2	Anaconda	23600	102¾	101¾	102¼	102¾	
49½	32¾	2	Ind Dan	3300	34	34	34	34¾	
62¾	49	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	50	49½	50	50	
95	85½	7	Armour D pf	100	88½	88¾	88½	89½	
18¾	11¾	..	Arm Ill A	800	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	
10¾	6¼	..	Arm Ill B	1700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23¾	19¾	..	Arnold Cons	100	20¼	20¼	20½	21	
70¾	43	2½	Asso DG	600	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
110	85	..	Asso DG 2pf	200	96	95	96	..	
47¼	43	2	Asso Oil	10	..	42	43	43	
48¾	42¾	3	Andes Cop	4500	48	47¼	47¾	48½	
205¾	185¾	6	Atchison	3000	209	205¾	208¾	207¾	
103¾	100¾	6	Atchison pf	200	103¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
194¾	169	10	Atl Coast L	300	179	179	179	179	
63¾	32½	..	Atl G&WI	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	64¾	
71½	63½	1½	Atl Refin	9400	66¾	65½	65¾	66	
115	80	4	Atlas Powd	4500	85	93	93	95	
255¾	221	4	Auburn	1200	242½	237½	242½	244	

—B—

2¾	1¾	..	Balt & O rts	3200	2¼	2	2¼	2	
125	115¾	7	Baldwin pf	20	118½	118	118	118¼	
132	116¾	6	Balt & Ohio	2900	117	116¼	116¾	117	
49¾	38¾	2	Barnsdall A	4700	42¾	41¾	42¾	43	
25¾	23¾	..	Beacon Oil	1200	24½	24	24	25	
101	74¾	12	Beechnut	200	83¼	83¼	77¾	77¾	
83¾	75¾	8	Best & Co	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
118¾	82¾	4	Beth Steel	7300	99¼	98	98¼	99¼	
61¾	42¾	..	Bloom dale	100	49	49	49	..	
118	97	7	Blum'thal pf	10	104½	104½	104½	..	
136¾	114	3½	Bohn Alum	100	119½	119¼	119¾	118¾	
98	86	3½	Borden	1200	88	87½	87¾	88	
109¾	85	..	Boston & Me	100	91¼	91¼	91¼	93½	
63¾	33¼	..	Briggs	4100	36¾	35¾	35¾	36¼	
143¾	121¼	4	Borg Warner	1700	124½	121½	122½	124½	
63	58	..	Brit Steel	3000	31¾	31¾	31¾	..	
73¾	48¾	3	Brockway	800	48¾	48	48¾	48¾	
145	104	7	Brockway pf	100	110	110	110	..	
81¾	62¼	4	Br Man Tr	500	63	63	63	63¾	
55½	29¾	3	Bruns Balke	600	41¾	40¾	41¼	41¼	
44¾	23	..	Bruns Term	600	23	22¾	22¾	23¼	
42¾	26¾	1	Bucyrus	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	27	
50	38¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
85	54¾	..	Buff & Sus	100	60½	60½	60½	60½	
127	98	9	Burroughs	100	99	99	99	99¼	
89¼	58	2½	Bush Term	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	20	116	115	116	..	
9½	5	..	Butte Con	600	5¾	5¼	5¾	5	
12¾	7	2	Butte & Sup	400	7	7	7	7	
138	104¼	2	By Prod Co	100	126	126	126	127	
192¾	134	..	Byers	600	135	133¾	133¾	137¼	

—C—

42½	28	2.80	Cannon Mill	500	39	39	39	39	
81¾	72¾	4	Cal Pack	300	74¾	74¼	74¼	75	
4	2	..	Callahan	600	2	2	2	2	
135	123¾	10	Cal & Aris	400	129¼	128½	128½	129¾	
61	29	4	Cal & Hecla	2200	40¾	39¾	40	40¾	
7	4¾	..	Can Pac rts	1200	5	4¾	4¾	5	
89¾	78	4	Canada Dry	1700	83½	82¾	83	83¾	
265¾	223¾	10	Can Pac	200	223	223	223	224	
105½	95½	6½	Cav Dobbs pf	100	98	95	95	95½	
509	329	6	Case Thresh	200	337	335	335	338½	
42¾	26¾	..	Cav Dobbs	500	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	
52¾	40½	2	Cen Alloy	200	44¾	43¾	44	44¾	
360	305	8½	Cen of NJ	100	305½	305½	305½	..	
48¾	31½	2	Con Gas	100	39	39	39	38	
120	93	6	Cerro de P	2400	93½	92¾	92¾	92	
24¾	16½	..	Cert-Teed	600	24¾	24	24	24¼	
81½	52	..	Cert-Teed pf	300	57½	57	57	57	
99	78½	2	Ches Corp	200	94	93¾	93¾	94¾	
230	195	10	Ches & Ohio	4100	108¾	107¾	108¾	109¾	
28	23	..	Ches & O rts	309	26¾	26½	26½	26¾	
19¾	11¾	..	Chi & Alton	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
25¾	16	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾	
23¾	14¾	..	Chi Gt West	500	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
63¾	45¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	1300	47	47	47	47	
39¾	30½	..	Chi M & SP	500	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾	
63¾	49¾	..	ChiM&SP pf	2200	49¾	48¾	49	49¼	
94¾	81	4	Chi & NW	500	82½	82	82¼	83½	
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	100	135½	135½	135½	..	
134¾	127	7	Chi RI	100	120	120	120	120	
102¾	99¾	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	102	
60¾	44¾	2.40	Childs	600	50	49¼	50	50	
135	70¼	3	Chrysler	23100	76¼	74½	75¾	74½	
62¾	53	2.60	City Ice	1700	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½	
27	20½	..	City Stor	1700	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	
72¾	56	..	Clett's Dbdy	200	60	60	60	60½	
140	123¾	4	Coast Cop	400	124¼	124	124	124¾	
50	47¾	3	Coca Cola A	300	48	48	48	48	
72¾	50	..	Collins&A	1200	54	52¾	54	55	
103½	93	7	Collins&A pf	1900	96¾	95	96¾	..	
78¾	59	..	Colo F&I	200	61	59¾	61	62	
91	68	..	Colo South	200	105	105	105	110	
79¼	53¾	2	Col Gas	14700	76½	74¾	75	76¼	
108	102¾	6	Col Gas pf	500	107	106¾	107	107½	
167¾	121¾	4½	Col Carbon	600	148	147	147	149	
88¾	64¾	1.14	Col Graph	26200	72¾	70½	71¾	71¾	
62¾	42	2	Com Cred	1700	46¼	45	46	46	
102¾	80¾	6½	Com Cr I pf	10	97½	97½	97½	97½	
146	130	8	Gen Bak pf	50	138	137¾	138	141	
370	225¼	8	Com Sol	300	343	340	340	346	
164	107¼	3	Comwlth Pw	12800	169½	160	167¾	160	
25¾	21¾	..	Congoleum	2100	23¾	21¾	22	22½	
20¾	25	2	Con Flim pf	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¾	
119	95½	2	Con Gas	10600	109¾	108¾	109	109½	
145	134	7	Con Ry C pf	10500	55¾	53	53	55½	
6¾	2¾	..	Con Textile	1300	3	2¾	2¾	..	
23½	12	1.20	Container A	13	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
11½	6	.60	Container B	900	6½	6¼	6½	6¾	
79½	47¼	..	Cont Bak A	500	71	70¾	70½	70¾	
14	8¼	..	Cont Bak B	2300	12	11½	11¾	11¾	
87½	81½	5	Cont Bak pf	200	95¼	95¼	95¾	94¾	
80¾	60	2½	Cont Can	1800	69	67½	69	68	
94½	79	2	Cont Ins	400	82	83	83	..	
24¼	17¼	.80	Cont Motors	2300	19¾	19¼	19½	19½	
57¾	22¾	..	Crex Carpet	200	33¾	33½	32½	34½	
101¾	82	2¾	Corn Prd	2600	89¼	87½	87½	89¾	
82¾	51	2½	Coty	2100	61	59¾	61	60¾	
125	86	1½	Crosley Rad	100	95	95	95	95¾	
94	85	5	Crucible	100	88½	88½	88½	88	
5½	2¾	..	Cuba Cane	1900	3	2¾	2¾	..	
18¼	6½	..	Cuba C pf	8100	8¼	7	7¾	6¾	
24½	17	..	Cuba Co	2900	16¾	15½	15½	17¾	
17	11	..	Cub Am S	3600	13½	12¾	13½	12¾	
95	61	..	Cub Am S pf	80	62½	62¾	62¾	..	
67¾	51	..	Cudahy	200	51	50¼	50¼	51	
129	117	6†	Curtis Pub	200	121¾	121½	121½	..	
173½	125½	1	Curtiss	4400	152	149¼	151	151	
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	200	117	117	117	..	

—D—

69¼	49	..	Davison	800	54	53¾	54	54¼	
133¼	120¼	.6†	Del Lac & W	200	122	121¾	121¾	122	
77¾	55½	..	Denv RG pf	200	74	74	74	..	
2¾	1¼	..	Devoe&R rts	600	2	1¾	1¾	2	
10¾	8¾	1	Dome Mines	600	9½	9½	9½	9¾	
52¾	43	3	Dom Stores	200	46¼	45¾	46¾	45¾	
199½	156¾	4	Dupont	1200	168	166¼	168	168¾	
102	98	8	Duplan S pf	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	..	

—E—

194½	170	5†	East Kodak	100	174	174	174	174	
74¾	60	3	Eaton Axle	900	61	60¾	61	61¼	
29¾	28	2½	Eitingon	100	29	29	29	28¾	
172	126¾	4†	Elec Auto L	5300	150	147	148½	151	
18¾	12½	..	Elec Boat	400	13¼	12¾	13¾	13½	
72¾	43¼	1	Elec P&L	4500	64¼	63	63	63¾	
109¼	105	7	ElecP&L pf	100	106¾	106½	106¼	106¾	
133½	125	7	ElecP&L fpd	100	132	132½	132½	..	
92¾	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	80¾	
13	4	..	Emer-Br B	100	5	5	5	..	
38	27	2	Emporium	20	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
124½	121	7	End John	200	123¼	123¼	123¾	..	
99¾	96	5½	Eng 6½s ww	100	94	94	94	..	
78	64	..	Erie	8200	72	71¼	70¾	71¼	
64¾	57	..	Erie 1 pf	600	60½	60¼	60½	61	
25¾	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	20	25½	25½	25½	25	
72¾	55	2½‡	Evan Auto	200	59	59	59	60	

—F—

110¾	106¾	7	Fairb M pf	50	108¼	108	108	108	
72¾	64¼	2½‡	Fash Park	100	66½	66¼	66½	66¼	
12¾	10½	.64	Fifth Ave B	10	10	10	10	10½	
74¾	62	1½	First Nat St	600	66¼	66	66	67¼	
20¾	8¾	..	Fisk Rubber	3600	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	
84¾	65¼	2†	Fleischm'n	6600	75¾	74	74¼	75¾	
73¾	59½	2†	Follansbee	200	63	63	63	63½	
101	82	4	Fox A	2400	86½	85¾	85¾	87	
54¾	38	4	Freeport Ex	700	42	41	41	42¼	

—G—

33¾	20	..	Gabriel A	1000	23	23	23	23¼	
25	10½	..	Gardner M	500	15	14¾	14¾	15	
102	81½	4†	Gen Am Tk	1700	84½	83	84¼	83¾	
94½	64	..	Gen Asphalt	1100	81	80¼	80¾	80	
146	130	8	Gen Bak pf	50	138	137¾	138	141	
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	500	44	43¾	43¾	44	
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	1500	92	91	91	92	
295	219	4†	Gen Elec	15400	275¾	271¾	274¼	272½	
11¾	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11	11	11¾	

Prev. High	1920 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 25	May 24
90	70	1¼	Gen G&E A	200	78	78	78	78	
89¾	71¾	3	Gen Mills	200	72¾	72	72	72¾	
91¾	73¾	3	Gen Motors	74600	74¾	72¾	74¾	73¾	
120¾	124¾	7	Gen Mot 7%	500	124¾	124½	124½	124¾	
60¾	52¾	2	Gen Bronze	4800	60¾	59¾	60	59¾	
31	22	2	Gen O Ad ct	300	35	35	35	35	
116¾	83¾	6	Gen Ry Sig	1100	106½	104	104¾	104¾	
88¾	63	2†	Gen Refrac	800	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾	
126¾	107	5	Gillette	800	107¾	106	107¾	108	
43¾	36	..	Gimbel Br	400	36	35¾	35¾	36	
71	39¾	1½	Glidden	200	44	43¾	44	44¾	
66	44	..	Globe	300	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	
52	45¼	2½	Gold Dust	4400	58¾	57½	57¾	58¾	
105¾	77¾	4	Goodrich	900	79	76¾	79	79¾	
115¾	112¾	7	Goodrich pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	
114½	112	5	Goodyear	5100	119¾	118¾	119	119	
104¾	101¾	5	Goodyear 1pf	1300	103¾	103¾	103¾	103	
60	45¾	2½	Gotham Hos	1800	48¼	46¾	46¾	46¼	
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	500	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼	
54	27¾	..	Graham-P	5500	28½	28	28¼	28¼	
102¾	69¼	7	Granby	1300	70¾	69¼	69¼	70	
90½	77¾	1	Grand Stores	300	83	83	83	82¾	
43¾	28	1	Grand Un pf	100	44	44	44	42	
115¾	102	5	Grt Nor pf	3300	105½	105	105¼	103½	
112	100	5	Grt No pf ct	100	102	102	102	102	
29¼	27	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	1200	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	
44	32¾	2.80	Grt W Sug	300	37	37	37	37	
119½	113¼	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	116½	116½	116½	116	
147¾	141	8	Greene-Can	3100	143	142	142	142¾	
144¾	114¼	1	Grant	100	117	117	117	116¾	
5¼	3¾	..	Guan Sug	300	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	
52¾	46	1½	Hou Hersh	400	46	45½	45½	47	
59	43	..	Gulf Mobile	400	43	42¾	43	43¼	
79	59¼	4	Gulf Steel	400	59¼	58¾	58¾	59½	

—H—

68¾	56¼	3	Hayes B	1800	60¾	58¼	58¾	60¾	
89¾	91	7	Hanna 1 pf	30	97	96	97	..	
66½	60	2	Hawaiian P	100	63¾	63

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Break in New York Stocks—British Trade Gaining—Strikes in Australia

A wide break in the New York stock market this week caused a $1,000,000,000 shrinkage in the total value of securities listed on that exchange and attracted much attention to the credit situation and the attitude assumed toward it by the Federal Reserve Board. The slump was due mainly to selling on fear of a rise in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The announcement, following the meeting of the Federal Reserve Board, of no change in the rate cheered sentiment and stocks were in better demand Friday. Call money renewed Friday morning at 6 per cent.

Industrial activity in the United States continues at a high rate. Steel mill operations are close to 97 per cent of capacity. Sales of machine tools, indicative of the manufacturing situation generally, are reported as good.

Commercial transactions during the week ended May 18, as reflected in check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, were lower than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of 1928. Freight-car loadings, as shown in latest available reports, however, indicated that primary distribution of goods is running substantially ahead of last year. The general level of wholesale prices has shown a fractional gain but is still about 4 per cent lower than at a similar time last year.

Bank clearings this week totaled $11,542,573,000, as compared with $11,740,191,000 last year, a decline of 1.7 per cent.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to $33,355,704, compared with $78,988,000 last week and $56,408,332 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Authoritative comment on business and finance this week included an address made yesterday before the Bankers Association of New Hampshire by E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, who emphasized the difference between speculation and gambling and explained the uses of speculation.

Reports from Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN — According to cable reports to the United States Department of Commerce, a continuation of British trade improvement is indicated by the latest industrial indexes.

Unemployment, as revealed by labor returns, is now lower than at any time since last May. The total of work people registered at unemployment exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,167,000 on May 6, as compared with 1,216,000, a month previous and 1,144,000 a year ago.

The coal trade is irregular. Large coal is in plentiful supply, but owing to restricted output smaller sizes are scarcer, with firmer prices ruling.

AUSTRALIA—The Australian lumber strike has entered its fifteenth week, and building trades have practically ceased operations. Manufacturers of building supplies are also closing down as a result of the prolonged strike. The coal strike has tied up a total of 60 vessels, thus adding to unemployment. No settlement of these difficulties is in sight. Favorable rains have improved the seasonal outlook, but reduction in wool and wheat prices is causing some uneasiness. Trade generally is dull.

ARGENTINA—The economic condition and business of the country are satisfactory. The retail trades, and especially the textiles trade, have been stimulated by the advent of the first cold weather. It is rumored locally that American capital is becoming increasingly interested in railways, oil, power and gas companies. Wheat prices continue low, but the weather is favorable to the crops.

European Stock Markets

The London stock market was adversely affected at the beginning of this week by the international monetary outlook, most issues being under pressure. Imminence of a rise in the rediscount rate at New York caused weakness in Anglo-American securities. There were also expectations of a rise in the rate of the Bank of England. Prices continued to reflect apprehension until Friday, when Anglo-American favorites led a general upward swing.

Sentiment on the Paris Bourse was cheerful at the opening of this week, but unfavorable news from London and New York, and reports of the resignation of one of the German delegates from the committee of experts changed the tenor of stock market operations. A reduction of 1,000,000,000 francs in the budget for 1930 resulted in some improvement in securities toward the close of the week.

The Berlin Boerse opened the week buoyant. Orders from America, France and Switzerland, together with covering by German speculators resulted in rises of several points. Trading was later restricted by the imminence of bank rate advances at New York and London. Dr. Voegler's resignation from the reparations conference had not the expected effect on the stock market which, after a short period of uncertainty, showed strength. Uncertainty over the international money situation was intensified toward the close of the week, however, and a weaker trend developed.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1929	1928
April gross	$5,640,809	$5,128,235
Net op inc	1,983,987	1,914,472
Surp af chgs*	221,331	206,907
4 mos' gross	22,044,469	20,911,845
Net op inc	4,995,140	3,823,449
Surp aft chgs*	767,582	606,194

*Before adjustment bond interest.

READING CO.

	1929	1928
April gross	$8,223,215	$8,033,223
Net op inc	1,608,152	1,526,548
4 mos' gross	31,875,205	30,602,953
Net op inc	5,611,713	4,498,122

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1929	1928
April gross	$1,979,982	$1,670,680
Net af exp	45,702	*64,246

*Deficit.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

	1929	1928
April gross	$9,502,238	$9,370,850
Net op inc	2,172,581	2,087,543
*Bal af chgs	1,696,792	1,471,412
Four mos' gross	40,835,231	39,143,242
Net op inc	10,749,209	8,825,112
*Bal af chgs	8,415,838	6,277,158

*After sinking fund appropriations.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1929	1928
April gross	$7,779,895	$7,419,835
Net oper inc	1,282,433	1,296,847
Four mos' gross	28,364,722	28,718,558
Net op inc	4,651,112	5,457,272

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
(Figures in Mexican Currency)

	1929	1928
Feb gross	$8,762,094	$9,330,485
Bal af taxes	1,229,585	1,965,197
Two mos' gross	18,070,595	18,586,347
Bal af taxes	2,895,786	2,926,434

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1929	1928
April gross	$1,311,127	$1,511,446
Net op inc	422,082	275,499
Four mos' gross	6,726,466	5,686,801
Net op inc	1,468,074	1,027,311

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	85¼	85¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	99	98½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49 wi	100	100
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Albany P W P 6s	92	92
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¾	104
Am Ice 5s	89½	87½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	100	99¾
Am Int 5½s '45	104	103¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¾	99¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Am T & T col 5s '29	99½	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102½
Am T & T cv 4½s '39 wi	123¾	123
Am T & T conf 5s '60	103¾	102¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '42	102½	102¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	87½	87½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¾	104¾
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	95	95
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '42	89¾	89¾
Associated Oil 6s '38	100½	100½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115	114
Atch T&SF 4s '60	81¾	81¾
Atch T&SF4½s CAA div '62	97¼	97¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	63¼	63¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88¾	88¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	91	91
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91	91
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83	83
B&O cv 4½s '33	96	95½
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	99½
B&O 5s series D	99¾	99¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	108¾	108
Beth Steel p m 5s '26	93¾	89¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100½	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102¾	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103	103
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	93¼	93¼
Boston & M 5s '67	94¾	94
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	70	70
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94¾	94
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86¼	86¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82¾	83
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102	102
Bush Term con 5s '55	94	94
Cal Pet 5½s '28	98	98
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	94¼	94¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¾	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	92	92
Can North deb 6½s '46	114¾	114½
Can North sf 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	81¾	81
Can SS Ltd 6s	93½	93½
Cen Ga rfg 5½s '59	101¼	101
Cen Pacific 5s '60	106¾	99¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	108¼	108¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	76	76
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	88½	88½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	88¾	88¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96¾	96¾
Chesa Corp 5s '47	93	92¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	81	80½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	67
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	71¾	70½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90¼	90
Chi & NW 3½s '87	77	77
Chi & NW gen 4s sta '87	88	86
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	93¾	92
Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	102¾	102¼
Chi & NW sf 5s '29	99¼	99¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	87	83
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	82¼	82
Chi RI&P 4½s	85	85
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	93¼	93¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¼
Chy CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	99¾	99¾
Colonial Oil 6s ct	87	87
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94¼	94¼
Com Inv Trust 6s	92¼	92
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	88¾	88¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s	93¼	93¼
Com Ax Antilla 7½s '29	65	65
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66	66
Container Corp 6s '46	91¾	91¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100	99¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60	60
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	60	59½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s	81½	81½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	79¼	79¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¼	91¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83¾	83½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '78	87¾	87¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	87¾	87¾
Detroit Edi 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96¾	96¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101	101
Dold Packing 6s '43	87¼	87¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101	101
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102	102
Dul & I Range 5s '37	99	99
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	79	73
Erie gen 4s '96	75	75
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94¾	94¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96¾	96¾
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	80½	80½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Pet 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Goodrich Int 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	77½	75½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	92	92
Great Northern 6½s '52	106¼	106¼
Great Northern 7s '36	108¾	108¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	81	81
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Pipe Line 5½s '42	100½	100½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	98	97½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	98½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	91
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¾	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	56¾	52¾
Inter Rap Tran 6s sta '66	65	65
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	58¾	58
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	93½	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	103¾	103
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	93½	92½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90	90
Int Paper 6s '55	97	96¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	95½	95
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89½	89½
Int T&T cv 4½s	120½	119½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	90¾	90¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86	86
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	115	115
Kreuger Foundation 6s '36	101¾	101¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 wi	98	98
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97	97
Lehigh C&N 4½s	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	72
Mo Pac 5s F	96¾	96½
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5½s A '65	97¾	97¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	95½	95¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	105	104¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	92¾	92¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	99	99
Mortgage Bond 5s '22	96¼	96¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¾	98¾
Namm 6s	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96	95¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	68	68
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	8	8
No O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	92
N Y C & H R 5½s '54	101¾	101¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95¾	95¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97	97
NYC&HR rfg & Im 5s 2013	102¾	102¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	105½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	92¾	92¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	103¾	103¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s R '75	105¼	105¼
N Y Dock 4s '51	83	82
N Y Edison 5s '44	102	102
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	112
NY NH&H 6s cv	121	120¾
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	77	77
NY NH&H 4s '40	104	104
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	67	65½
NY &Rich Gas 6s '52	103	103
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	40¼	40¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	71	71
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¾	97¾
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105	105
NY W'Chester & B 4½s '46	80¼	80
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	102
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s	99¾	99¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	64
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	86¾	86¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110¾	110¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '51	98¾	98¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	104
Ohio Publ Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	110¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29N	98¾	98¾
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96	96
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95¾	95¾
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	107½
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¾	101
Penn R R 4½s	97¼	97
Pere Marq 5s '56	101¼	101¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	100¾	100
Phil & Read 8s	100¾	100
Phil Co 5s '67	96½	96½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	35¼	35¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	104½	104½
Pitts C C&StL 4½s 1st	96¾	96¾
Port Elec Pw 6s '42	100	100
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99½	99½
Portland Railway 5s '30	96½	96½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	92¾	92¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	91	91
Publ Ser E & G 5s '55	101¼	101¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	97½	97
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47	102½	102¼
Rochester Bas 7s '46	106	106
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	97½	97½
St L I M & S ref & R&G dv '32	93¾	92¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	83¾	83¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	86½	85¾
St L S F gen 5s '31	99	99
St L S W 1st 4s '89	82½	83½
St L S W 2d 4s '89	110¾	110¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	90	90
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	49½	49
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	55	55
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	64½	64½
Shepp Pipe 6s '52	94¼	94
Shell Union 5s '47	95½	95
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '28	99¼	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101¼
Sinclair CruO 5½s '38	101¾	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94	94
Skelly Oil 5½s '50	93¾	93¼
Smith A O 5½s '23	101¼	101¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	103¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
So Pacific col 4s '49	85¼	87½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98¾	98¾
So Pac 4½s '68	90¾	90¾
So Pac 4½s '69	90¾	90¼
So Pac 4½s '68 ww	90¾	90¼
So Ry Gen 4s '56	85	84½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119	118½
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5s '30	98	98
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¼	95¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	96¾	95¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	81	81
Yenn Copper 6s B	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104¾	104¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	97	97
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40½	40½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99	99
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¾	92
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88¾	88¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	89½	89
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100	100
Utica Pow 5s	102¾	102¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	85½	83½
Util LL&Pow 5½s	91½	91½
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	70	70
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Wabash 4½s '78	87¼	87¼
Warner Quin 6s	96	96
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	79
Western NY & Pa 4s '42	87¼	87¼
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97½
Western Un 5s '51	100¾	100¾
Western Un 6½s '36	108	107¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s	87	86¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99	99
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100	100
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	50	50
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	50¼	50
Youngstown 7s	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Last May 25	Last May 24
3½s '47	97	97	96.27	96.28
1st 4½s '47, 98.10	98.20	98.10	98.16	98.14
4th 4½s 98.20	98.20	98.16	98.18	98.20
4th 4½s rg 98.12	98.12	98.12	98.12	98.14
US 3½s '47 95.30	95.30	95.30	95.30	96.16
US 4s '54 103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.
US 4½s '52,106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.12

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	92	91¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	90	90
Antioquia 7s B '45	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	93¾	93¾
Australia 4½s	85½	85½
Australia 5s '55	93¾	92¾
Australia 5s '57	92¾	92¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s rdt	83	83
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91¾	91¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	89¾	89¾
Belgium (King) 6s '49	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104
Belgium (King) 7s '36	105½	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114
Belgium (King) 8s '41	103	102¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	99	99
Bergen (City) 8s '45	119	119
Berlin 6½s '50	95¾	95¾
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91¼	90¾
Bolivia 7s ct	86½	87½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	87½	87½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	101	100¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99	99
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	93	93
Brazil 6½s '26	91¾	91¾
Brazil 6½s '27	91¾	91¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	93¾	93¾
Brisbane 5s '57	87	87
Brisbane 5s '58	90¼	90¼
Budapest (City) 8s '62	97	97
Buenos Aires 6s '61	99¾	99¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '57	100	100
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	81¾	81¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	93¾	93¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99¾	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100¾	100¾
Chile (Rep) '62 rct	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	99¾	99¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96¾	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	96¾	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	97¾	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	97¾	97
Chile Jan '81	93¾	93
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¾	101¾
Chile (Rep) Sept '61	93¾	92¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100¾	100¾
Colom 6s Jan	88¾	88¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	89	89
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	93¾	93¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	93¾	93¾
Colom 6s Oct	85	85
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	95	95
Con Agr 6½s rct	82½	82
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99¾	99¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi 6½s	82	82
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark 4½s	86½	86½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102¾	102¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¾	99½
Den 5½s	99¾	99¾
Dresden 7s '45	98¾	98¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Est RR Co 7s '64	103¾	103¾
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	93	92
Finland 5½s '58	88¾	88¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	96½	96
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¾	99¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	95½	95½
Frankfurt Mn Elec 7½s '42	104¾	104¾
French Nat 8s '49	102½	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	108	107¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111½	111
Germ 7s '49	105¼	105
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '58	88	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	89	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	89	89
Germ GE 6s '48	89	89
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	119	119
Graz 8s '54	98¾	98¾
Greek 6s '68	83¾	83½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100½	100½
Hamburg Ger State 6s '46	100	100
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94¾	94¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93¾	93¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92	91
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¾	97¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 2d 6½s '21	92¾	91¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101	101
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	95½	95½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Mex (Rep) 5s assented '45	27	27
Monte 7s ww	109	109
Munic 6½s '34	91¾	91
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88	87½
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	95¾	95¾
No Ger Lloyd 6s	92	92
New So Wales 5s '57	92	92
New So Wales 5s '58	92¾	92¾
Nwy Bk 5s	91	91
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	94¾	94¾
Norway (King) 5½s	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	83¼	83¼
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	85¾	85¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '58	93	93
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '58	102½	102½
Peru 6s '61	87½	86¾
Peru 6s '60	86	86
Peru 7s '59	100	100
Poland 7s '47	82	82
Poland 8s '50	93½	93¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	110	110
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101¼	101¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	100¾	100¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	92	92
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	93¾	93¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92¾	92½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105½	105¼
Rio G do Sul 6s	87¼	86½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	87½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96¾	96¾
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	96	96
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105½	104½
Serbs 7s	78	77½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105¼	105¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89¾	89¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86	86
Siemens 6½s ct '51	102	101½
Solvsona (City) 6s '36	99	99
Silesia Prov 7s	78	78
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108	108
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96½	96½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	74½	74½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	86¾	86¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	85	85
Trondhjem 5½s '57	90	90
Tyrol 7½s '55	97½	97
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¾	102¾
U S S Cuba Sug 6s '51	97	97
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	103	103
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87	86¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	88	88
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s	89	89
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	97½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108	106½
Vienna 6s	86¼	86¼
Westphalia El 6s	80½	80½
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	90¼	90¼
Warsaw 7s	101¼	101¼

PET MILK CO. EARNINGS

Pet Milk Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $114,790 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 20 cents a share on 450,000 common shares, compared with $17,581, or $1.29 a share on 12,650 shares of preferred stock now outstanding.

Standard Oil of New Jersey Assets Billion and a Half

Rise $150,000,000 in 1928—Production Higher —Income Jumps 168 P. C.

By G. R. ERICSON

The story of the rise of petroleum to a leading place in the world's list of necessary and valuable products could never be complete without a recital of the history of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Long the leading factor in the oil industry, it is now only a holding company, but as such it controls a substantial proportion of the country's wealth. It is one of the few industrial concerns with assets exceeding the billion-mark.

Its ramifications extend throughout the civilized world, and it is credited with doing one-half of this country's export business in petroleum products.

Canadian Cities Growing Tall With Invasion of Skyscrapers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Toronto, Ont.

THE skyscraper as a business expression may have once been peculiar to the United States, but in the past few years it has been invited in by Uncle Sam's great Canadian neighbor. City after city throughout the Dominion shows this sort of counsinship with the big communities to the south; and now Canada, also, talks of its "changing sky line."

So it is that from modest 10-story structures to buildings ranging to 22 stories, the skyline of Toronto strives upward. Seventeen stories is an average for buildings now going up, and the Bank of Commerce has a new 25-story building.

At the other end of the Dominion Vancouver is also fast becoming a city of skyscrapers. Two of its three big department stores are each 10 stories high and cover a city block. It has a number of large hotels which rise from 10 to 15 stories above the street level. The Bekins Building is its tallest structure, 16 stories in height. Two banks have offices 13 and 15 stories high, while there are several other buildings in the neighborhood of 12 stories. Contemplated and under construction are a 15-story medical building, another 14-story hotel, an 11-story stock exchange and a large office building.

Winnipeg has its quota of tall buildings, the Union Trust, Union Bank, McCarthy Building and Winnipeg Street Railway Building being among the structures which rise more than 10 stories above the street level.

Farther west Regina has the McCallum-Hill 12-story office building and the Saskatchewan Hotel, 12 stories high. There is the Palliser Hotel in Calgary, which rises 10 stories, and the Banff Springs Hotel at Banff, Alberta, 13 stories, both Canadian Pacific Railway hostels. East of Montreal the Château Frontenac at Quebec rises 17 stories.

Set-Back Type

Montreal, up to recently, had the tallest building in the British Empire, its Royal Bank Building on St. James Street, Canada's Wall Street, rises 393 feet above the ground level. It is Montreal's first skyscraper, and is the first office building in Canada which shows a definite "set-back" architecture, along which lines nearly all tall buildings are being built today in the United States, where the skyscraper originated.

The building occupies a city block. It is typical of nearly all of Montreal's office buildings. Its acreage is big, a feature of so many of the buildings of the largest city in the Dominion. In that respect Montreal resembles New York and is unlike Toronto. New York also believes in large ground coverage for its newer skyscrapers. Toronto's, on the other hand, are quite narrow, as is the case with the Metropolitan Building, which rises 315 feet on a site only 54 feet 6 inches by 150 feet 10 inches.

The Royal Bank Building was the first step toward skyscraper construction in Montreal. City building regulations did not allow for more than 130-foot shafts to rise above the ground level, limiting constructions to 10 stories. Thus it is that in Montreal one will find large office buildings, with all the equipment of a modern 30-story building, only 10 stories high. There is, for example, the new Dominion Square Building. This one, not in the skyscraper class, covers a large city block. It is built on a design similar to many of the largest American hotels, that is, in three sections, providing for outside offices throughout.

Following the Royal Bank Building, in Montreal, the Bell Telephone and the Sun Life Companies decided to add to the city's modernity by building skyscrapers. The head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has reared a massive skyscraper. On a space of 217 feet by 420 feet, a long city block, it rises to 21 stories of Canadian gray granite. It is more impressive in its hugeness than the Royal Bank Building, and only surpassed by the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

Tallest in British Empire

The biggest construction proposition in the Empire, however, and the tallest building as well as the largest hotel in all the British Commonwealth, is the new Royal York Hotel on Front Street, Toronto.

The Royal York is something unique in skyscraper as well as in hotel construction. Being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway, it follows the general architecture of all the hotels and stations operated by that company. That is its striking feature. It is neither a straight shaft, narrow and towering to a fine point, nor is it a massive edifice, designed with sections, such as the new Ford Hotel in Toronto, the Pennsylvania of New York or the Stevens of Chicago. It is a combination of both, yet different. It is undoubtedly unique, one of the finest pieces of massive architecture built on the continent in recent years. It is a huge French chateau along straight lines.

The largest department store in the British Empire, the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., at Toronto, with branches in every city of the Dominion, has started building its head office, which will embrace two of the largest blocks in the city of Toronto, the whole building when completed over a period of years will cover an area 500 feet wide and 660 feet long, with an arcade running through it for over 600 feet, connecting the two main streets of Toronto. Its tower is 30 stories in height, rising 470 feet above the street level. This building is not located in the present down-town area of Toronto, but nearly a mile farther north. One can compare this move with the Wall Street district and Times Square in New York. A new theater, to be the largest in Canada, has been announced for this district as well, and many important firms will provide buildings in this new area in a few years.

Typically Canadian

Meanwhile Toronto sees more and more tall buildings soaring upward, an 18-story hotel, a 17-story trust company building, a 12-story apartment hotel, all under construction recently.

All these buildings rising rapidly in both eastern and western Canada prove that Canada sees herself becoming a big and prosperous business nation. The concentration of big business in skyward soaring buildings, the crush of down-town crowds during rush hours, the announcements of more tall buildings and the richness of the interiors of the buildings going up are all significant of this attitude.

The rise of Canada's sky line is typically Canadian. It has taken many years for the idea to gain a good footing. There were a number of tall buildings in Toronto in 1914, but less than half a dozen. Then there was a lapse till four years ago, and today Toronto boasts that her buildings over 10 stories number nearly a score, with more going up.

The Dominion has not yet gone into the field for building the tallest structures on the continent. She has no need for such buildings as yet. Her skyscrapers when compared with those of New York and Chicago are quite modest, but the need for the type of building which is symbolic of North America has made her build those she has in the past few years. There has been a boom in the building of skyscrapers from coast to coast, and this construction of tall buildings has not yet subsided.

The underlying trend is not one of copying American centers, but rather of adapting a useful American innovation to Canadian needs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE openings for several women agents who are really intelligent. Too intelligent, for example, to believe all this misrepresentation about making $50,000 in 6 months and 43 minutes. To such women we offer a chance to sell finest foundation garments for a New England concern of sound financial standing, headed by a woman style authority. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. A simple, practical plan of selling, plus unusually attractive printed material, enable capable women to earn $2000 and more a year, depending entirely upon their own ability. If you are interested, write GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. SB20, Springfield, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OUTDOOR painted display and commercial sign business, operating in three middle-west states; $62,000 gross volume last year and growing; brick and tile studio with 5000-foot floor space on property 86x183; 70,000 square feet of steel bulletins, modern and in fine condition, all under contract; would like to retire, unusual opportunity. Address P. O. Box 1126, Fargo, N. D.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD private home, all conveniences; delightfully located near Nantucket Sound; fine beach, water warm, screened porch, garage. F-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul and Body." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE

PARIS, FRANCE—Automobile Factory, modern equipment; capable of turning out 100 cars monthly; old established reputable make. Box 53, STETTLER, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

MANUFACTURERS

MFRS.: Do you want 100% coverage retail trade in this section? Ask about Distributed Route Lists. DEALERS' LIST SERVICE, 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TU. 6188.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

IMPORTANT firm with sales organization covering whole of South Africa willing accept sole agency any good advertised line. A. J. NORTH & CO., Ltd., 71 Hout St., Cape Town.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB
9 rue Jean Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater New Delage anywhere in Europe; price according to number.

REAL ESTATE

A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. Coles
A. P. Coles & Bros.
EL PASO, TEXAS
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans
REFERENCES
Any Bank or Banker in the City

MIAMI, FLA.—What is it worth to you to be sure of the value of your real estate? Is the real estate ample security for your mortgage or mortgage bonds? Correspondence invited. FLORIDA REALTY APPRAISAL BUREAU, Box 7840.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 150 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

"Why Search for Rooms?"

We will direct you, free of charge, to our members who offer attractive, sunny, modern single or double rooms in Boston or suburbs; all have been inspected; reasonable prices; we are pleased to help those seeking exclusive and well-kept homes. Hancock 1892. C. N. E. T. S., United Service, 800 Statler Building, Boston.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

SUMMER RESORTS

AN UNFORGETTABLE VACATION
THE MOREY EAGLE RIVER, WIS.
A Northern Wisconsin resort situated on the famous Eagle chain of lakes; beautiful scenery, golf, tennis, swimming, aquaplaning, motoring and riding; cuisine excellent. For information and booklet write M. B. MOREY, Proprietor.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 No Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; E and H cars and bus to door

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 142nd—Lady going abroad will sublet 7-room corner apartment, reasonable. POTTER, Edgecombe 3324.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK—Full board in private house offered for lady or gentleman. MRS. A. LUDVIGSEN, 61, Kongevej 15 B St.

VENICE—Pension La Calcina, Zattere. Ruskin's House. Full south, moderate terms, running water.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Buying Agent for Germany
Business connections desired.
Correspondence: —English, French, Spanish, Italian, Codes:—Rud. Mosse, ABC, Lieber, Bentley. CURT WILSCH, Vetters Str. 14, Chemnitz, Germany. Telephone: 2082.

TRAVELLING ENGINEER
Good connections with industry and authorities, smart salesman, seeks sole agency or branch management of leading concern, home or abroad; preferably tools and tool machinery or new technical devices. Agency for SOUTH GERMANY with seat in Nürnberg. Adolf Huber, Bogen Str. 25, Nürnberg, Germany. Telephone: 41162.

FOR SALE

2-MANUAL pedal organ, new (Estey); rotary blow Bandle; suitable church, hall; cost £250; no reasonable offer refused. QUIER, 117a De Villiers St., Kenilworth, Johannesburg.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

To MANUFACTURERS
We are open to represent
Continental Manufacturers for Textiles & Outfitting
Velvets, Silks, Art Silks, Georgettes, Woollens, etc.; Fancy Linen Worsteds, Gabs, & Serges; Cotton goods, Laces & Ribbons; Silk Art Silk, Cotton Underwear, Ties, Scarves, Hosiery & Knitted goods; Fancy Novelties.
C. GORDON DAVIES & CO.
National Bank Buildings, Von Brandis Sq., JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

REAL ESTATE

EUROPEAN plan hotel with private park and few acres of good farmland if desired; approximately 20 guests; quiet, restful; view of Alps and glaciers; near railway station; reasonable. C. INARNIT, owner, P. Badenwald, Grindelwald Kt. Bern, Switzerland.

ROOMS TO LET

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND—In pleasant sunny home, 2 well-furnished rooms, close to church; meals obtainable on same floor. MLLE. EGGLY, 3 Rond Point.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Denmark

COPENHAGEN

GEORG JENSEN SILVER
Østergade 29 Bredgade 21
COPENHAGEN

ROSKILDE

Vitamon-Yeastfood and Fishmeal for Fattening of Pigs
R. THOLSTRUP
IBSGAARD, ROSKILDE

France

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

ALFRED SHARON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
REAL ESTATE
15, rue des Belges, Cannes

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Consulting Engineers and Architects
HOME BUILDERS
Erect, own and sell modern apartments, undertake real estate transactions.
HOVNANIAN & CO.
2, Boulevard Victor-Hugo

PARIS

Jany Duclaux
48, rue St-Honoré
Tel.: Central 99-67.
Metro Louvre.
Model Gowns and Coats
Signed by famous Paris dressmakers at REDUCED PRICES.

The RIVOLI TEA ROOMS 2, rue de l'Echelle (near Louvre)
English and American Confectionery
Orders taken and delivered to your home.
Breakfast—Lunch—Tea—Supper

GRAND GARAGE DESCOMBES
13, rue Desombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Gref & Co.

Sylvia
rue des Petits-Champs, Pa
FINEST JEWELLERY
IMITATION EMERALDS
A SPECIALITY

Hello! Elysées 96-51
JEANNE GEORGET
37, Ave. Victor Emmanuel III.
Silk and Linen Lingerie. Hand made Table and Bed Linen.
REASONABLE PRICES

Princess Mary's Hosiery
French House. 205, Rue St. Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR
JEWELLERY OF MERIT
MARCEL POCHELON
62, rue Lafayette, Paris
Tel.: Provence 75-43

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

France

PARIS

PARIS FRANCE
ROYAL LAFAYETTE HOTEL
27, RUE BUFFAULT
New and thoroughly up-to-date. Single rooms without pension from 30 frs. Pension terms on request.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
AUSTRIA
Vienna—Lechner Library (Wilh. Müller), Graben 30/31.
DANZIG
Danzig—Danziger Verkehrszentrale, Stadtgraben 5.
DENMARK
Copenhagen—Avisbokken paa Hovedbanegaarden; Tourist Kiosken Hotel d'Angleterre, Kongens Nytorv; R. F. Centralens Avis-Boglade, Raadhuspladsen; Cromo & Gobschmidts, Avissalg, Ostergade Nr. 34.
FRANCE
Beaulieu-Sur-Mer—Librairie Parisienne, 2 Avenue du Maréchal Foch.
Biarritz—Librairie Tujague, 16 rue Gambetta.
Juan-Les-Pins—Book Lounge and Circulating Library, 17 Galeries du Casino.
Lille (Nord)—Librairie Générale A. Taillandier, 17 rue Faidherbe.
Marseilles (Bouches du Rhone)—Kiosque Place de la Bourse.
Kiosque la Canebière, corner Rue Longue Monte Carlo—Kiosque 1 bis Bd de Moulins.
Kiosque, domed Kiosque near Casino.
Nice (A. M.)—Kiosque No. 9, Avenue de la Victoire, facing Galeries Lafayette.
Kiosque No. 13, Jardin Public, facing Hotel de France.
Kiosque No. 14, Promenade des Anglais, facing Hotel Ruhl.
Paris—W. H. Smith & Son, 248, Rue de Rivoli.
The Galignani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli.
Messrs. Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra.
Kiraze Building, News Stand, 56, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.
Kiosque No. 77, Place de l'Opéra (N. E. corner).
Kiosque No. 121, Place de l'Opéra (facing Café de la Paix).
Kiosque No. 10, Boulv. des Capucines (corner of rue Scribe).
Kiosque No. 137, facing No. 2, Place de la Madeleine, opposite Thomas Cook & Son.
Kiosque No. 186, corner of Rue Royale and Faubourg St. Honoré.
Kiosque No. 219, Avenue Matignon (corner rue de Ponthieu).
Kiosque facing No. 32, Avenue des Champs Elysées.
Kiosque No. 165, at Etoile, corner of Avenue Friedland.
Kiosque No. 140, opposite 93 Avenue des Champs Elysées.
Kiosque facing 194 Rue de Rivoli (cor. Rue Saint-Roch).
Kiosque No. 326, Rue de Rohan (Hotel de Louvre).
Kiosque No. 221, 8 rue de l'Echelle (corner Avenue de l'Opéra).
Kiosque Gare St. Lazare
Kiosque Gare de l'Est
Kiosque Gare de Lyon
Kiosque Gare du Nord
Kiosque Gare d'Orsay
GERMANY
Baden-Baden—Bahnhofverkaufsstand; Zeitungskiosk, Van den Hertz, Leopoldsplatz.
Basel Badischer Bahnhof—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Berlin—Reichsbund Nathe, Leipzigerplatz 1, W. 9
Kiosk Muller, corner Augsburger and Nürnbergerstr, Charlottenburg
Kiosk am Zoo, A. Luts, Hardenbergstrasse 29a
Kiosk Heinrich Thiessen, Kaiser-Platz 6, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Franz Parlow, Nikolsburger Platz 2, Berlin-Wilmersdorf
Zeitungsstand, Adolf Mois, Passage Eingang Friedrich Bohren Strasse;
Kiosk Haessler, Traventalen Strasse Ecke Passauer Strasse;
Zeitungsstand Königgrätzer Ecke Anhalt Strasse.
Gustave Hahn, Unter den Linden, 24.
Breslau—Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 13, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Ecke Mentel Strasse (am Friedrich), Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse 26, Ecke Piasten Strasse.
Kiosks: Hauptbahnhof; Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben am Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkmal; Christophori-Platz; Ring, Barasch-Seite; Dreschergang Herr Casnert, Wilhelmstr 19; Herr Paul Kempe, Prager Strasse 12, Postplatz; Neustädter Bahnhof.
Freiburg, i. Br.—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Heidelberg—Bahnhofbuchhandlung: W. Hilpert, Arkadenbau.
Karlsruhe (Baden)—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Leipzig—Kiosks: Augustplatz, opposite Hauptpost; Augustplatz, opposite Café Pelache; Thomaskirchhof; corner Fleischerplatz and Promenade; Hallischen Tor; Königsplatz; corner Schulstrasse and Promenade; corner Goethestr, opposite Hauptbahnhof; Petersteinweg, corner Münzgasse; Rossplatz, corner Kurprinzstrasse.
Mannheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
München—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungskiosk am Hauptbahnhof; Zeitungs, Vertreibs, Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Hirtenstrasse 14.
Pforzheim—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
HOLLAND
Amsterdam—Kiosk in net Hoofdpostkantoor, N. Z. Voorburgwal (Achter het Paleis)
Kiosk Weesperpoort Station
The Hague—Kiosks: Het Plein; Groenmarkt; Buitenhof; Stratenlaan; Wandelhoofd Scheveningen (during the tourist season)
ITALY
Rome—C. Talamas, Libreria Radium, 51 Portici Eccles
Florence—Seeber, Libreria Internazionale, via Tornabuoni
LATVIA
Riga—Riga I; Riga, Main Station.
SWEDEN
Gothenburg—Pressbyran, S. J. Railway Station Bookstall; Pressbyran, B. J. Railway Station Bookstall.
Stockholm—Central Railway Station (in the entrance hall and on the railway platform)
Stockholms Tidningskontor, Hamngatan 7
Svenska Dagbladets Depeschbyra, Birger Jarlsgatan 10
SWITZERLAND
Arbon—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof Zeitungskiosk Bubenbergplatz
Bienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chateau d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betsen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Frutigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Rd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie
Agence des journaux, Gare du Flon
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel,
Lucerne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Montreux—Librairie de la gare
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season)
Neuchâtel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry
Ruti—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz
Marktgasse
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Krebser) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Vevey—Librairie de la gare
Wengen—Papeterie Wega (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen.
Zeitungskiosk, Rellenplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kreuzplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen
Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season)
NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall
Johannesburg—Bookstall, Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth Railway Bookstall
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.
AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

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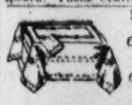

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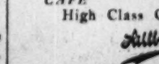

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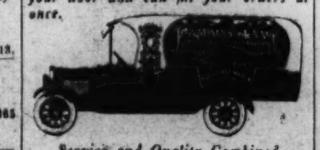

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Australia

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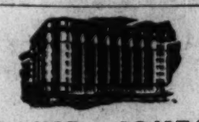
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see following page.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Bay State Rd., overlooking Charles River Basin—Furnished apartment 5 rooms, kitchen and bath; for summer months. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 73 Audubon Rd.—In lovely section of Fenway; 1 and 2-room apartments; reasonable. Apply to JANITOR.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $40 up. Apply 454 Huntington Avenue.

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339 Huntington Avenue
Telephone Back Bay 1516

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DELIGHTFULLY furnished 3-room apartment from June 10 to October 1; rent reasonable; opposite church. Tel. Kenmore 8369, or J-44. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOTHIC APARTMENTS—2-5 rooms, excellent location, continuous hot water, incinerators, verandas, homelike atmosphere. 40 Quint Ave., Allston, Mass. JANITOR.

NEW YORK CITY, 5-7 West 65th St.—2-3-4 rooms, newly decorated, light unfurnished apartments near Central Park; woodburning fireplaces; reasonable rentals. SUPT., 7 West 65th.

NEW YORK CITY—5 rooms, whole or part, furnished or unfurnished. 2295 Grand Concourse. Corner 183rd, Apartment 2-B, SUPT.

TO RENT, JULY AND AUGUST—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, on Lynn Shore Drive, directly across from beach; reasonable rates. Call Breakers 3725 between 6-8 p. m. or write F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WALTHAM NEAR BELMONT, MASS. Sunny 5-room apartment, sun parlor, porches, garden, garage. $50. 35 minutes to Park St. Owner, 23 Marlboro Rd. WAL tham 1348-J.

WILL SACRIFICE; owner leaving town June 1; furnished or unfurnished cool 6-room apartment, 2 baths; convenient to all transit; best residential section. Apt. A1, 21 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 9824.

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NEW LA SALLE CAR FOR RENT with owner driver; by contract or by the hour or day. Beacon 4966 (Boston).

NOTICE
First class seven-passenger limousines for special trips, including Mrs. Eddy's Home, Benevolent Association, Memorial at Mt. Auburn, Pleasant View, and Bow, Concord, N. H., also historical points of interest, by experienced chauffeur guides, at regular prices. C. W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston. Tel Ken. 1022.

PLEASANT VIEW AND BOW
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's home, Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing other trips to points of interest. Our cars are driven by experienced chauffeur guides at reasonable prices.
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Tel. Kenmore 6312-3-4

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PERSONALLY conducted tours to Pleasant View and Bow; other trips. MRS. BERTHA ELLIS, 217 Huntington Ave., Boston. B.B. 3032

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STEPPING STONES welcomes children: country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

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FOR RENT—A bungalow on Newfound Lake in the White Mountains; no housekeeping; meals at inn; all conveniences; completely furnished; ideal place for children. HILLSIDE INN, East Hebron, N. H.

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EASTHAM, CAPE COD, MASS.—Furnished cottages, 7 or more rooms, fireplace, bathrooms, electric lights; boat and garage. For further particulars write F. C. HATCH.

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[illegible] Boylston Street, Boston
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Parents and others. Tel. B. B. 0465

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REAL ESTATE

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FISHER HILL

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Commerce Employment Bureau

FURNITURE

Furniture Bargains

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HELP WANTED—MEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.

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BACK BAY, BOSTON

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

JEWELERS

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MOVING AND STORAGE

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NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

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PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island

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Bay View House

ROOMS TO LET

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SUMMER HOMES TO LET

SUMMER BOARD

SUMMER PROPERTY

For Sale—CAPE COD

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TO LET—FURNISHED

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FOR
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ACCOMMODATIONS
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 28 496
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7000
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg.
Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
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437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
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RICH'S
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CANDY STORES
"Ready to serve you with the World's Best"
Candy—Soda—Luncheon
307 N. 20TH STREET
and MOUNTAIN BROOK VILLAGE

"Where Your Best Friends Buy"
Martin Flowers
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We are agents in Birmingham for Shaft Pierce Acrobatic and Balancer Shoes

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Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: THOMAS GRAY.

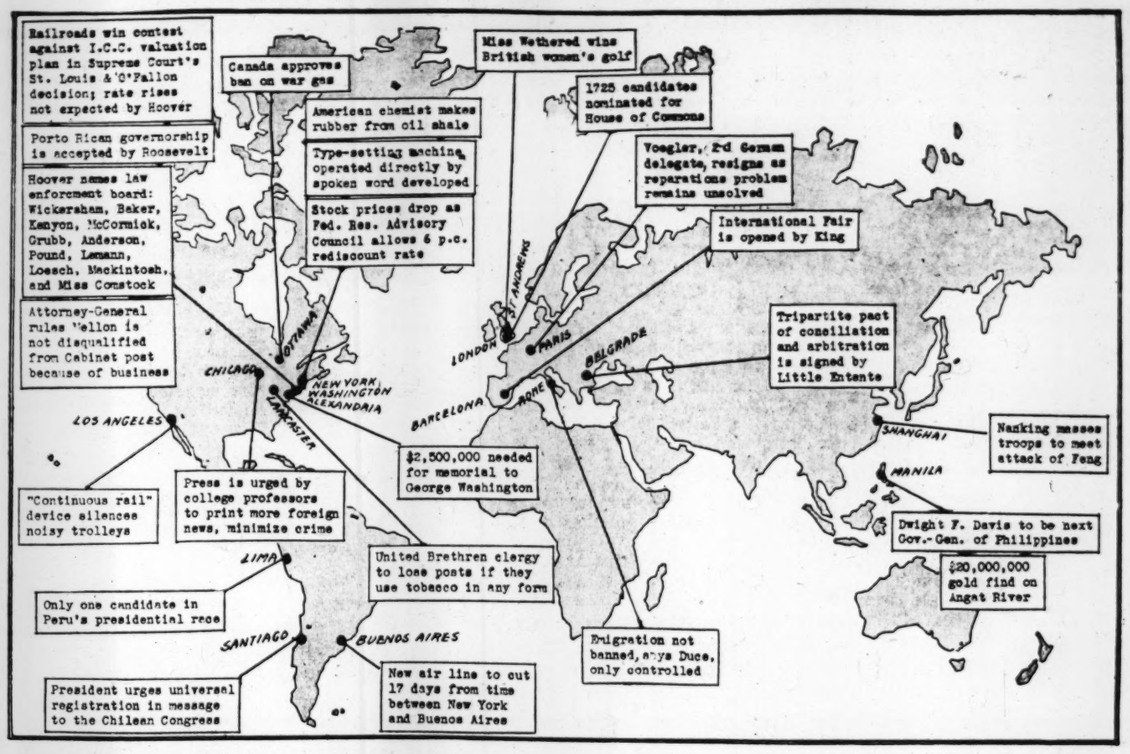
Where: England.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: An English poet and scholar, sometimes hailed as the "chief English elegist." At the age of 11, he was sent to Eton, at which school an uncle of his was one of the masters; and there the youthful Gray made the acquaintance of two other quiet boys, Horace Walpole and Richard West. Gray later became a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, but college was not to his taste and he left without taking his degree, setting forth in the company of Horace Walpole to make the conventional "grand tour" of the Continent. A mysterious quarrel separated the two friends, so that Gray continued his journey alone and, once more in England, returned to Cambridge, this time to study civil law. Also he read much Greek, making painstaking annotations as he progressed. He lived during most of his life at Cambridge. It was the mother of Thomas Gray who lived at Stoke Poges, and there the poet went every summer to stay with her. Also, once more on friendly terms with Walpole, he was often at Strawberry Hill.

Gray was a timid man, most fastidious in his taste; the poetical standards of his day, it is said, depressed him. However, he had begun to write by 1742, for then appeared his sonnet to the memory of his friend West, one of the few sonnets in the literature of the early eighteenth century. The most famous of the poems, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," was finished at Stoke Poges in June, 1750. Almost immediately upon publication it met with the wide popularity which it has maintained ever since. Gray's two Pindaric odes, "The Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard," written and printed at Strawberry Hill, mark the highest range of his poetic genius. But it is the "Elegy" of Thomas Gray which the reading public has admired so much that it has imprinted a well-worn path through the narrow lanes and up the gravel paths leading to that sedate and picturesque little Buckinghamshire church which was its setting.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Railroads win contest against I.C.C. valuation plan in Supreme Court's St. Louis & O'Fallon decision; rate rises not expected by Hoover
Canada approves ban on war gas
American chemist makes rubber from oil shale
Miss Wethered wins British women's golf
1725 candidates nominated for House of Commons
Porto Rican governorship is accepted by Roosevelt
Type-setting machine operated directly by spoken word developed
Voegler, 2d German delegate, resigns as reparations problem remains unsolved
Hoover names law enforcement board: Wickersham, Baker, Kenyon, McCormick, Grubb, Anderson, Pound, Lemann, Loesch, Mackintosh, and Miss Comstock
Stock prices drop as Fed. Res. Advisory Council allows 6 p.c. rediscount rate
International Fair is opened by King
Attorney-General rules Fallon is not disqualified from Cabinet post because of business
Tripartite pact of conciliation and arbitration is signed by Little Entente
Nanking masses troops to meet attack of Feng
Press is urged by college professors to print more foreign news, minimize crime
$2,500,000 needed for memorial to George Washington
"Continuous rail" device silences noisy trolleys
Dwight F. Davis to be next Gov.-Gen. of Philippines
$20,000,000 gold find on Angat River
United Brethren clergy to lose posts if they use tobacco in any form
Only one candidate in Peru's presidential race
Emigration not banned, says Duce, only controlled
President urges universal registration in message to the Chilean Congress
New air line to cut 17 days from time between New York and Buenos Aires
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
NEW YORK WASHINGTON ALEXANDRIA
LOS ANGELES
LANCASTER
LONDON
PARIS
BELGRADE
BARCELONA
ROME
SHANGHAI
MANILA
LIMA
SANTIAGO
BUENOS AIRES

A Word a Day

Initiative

This word is interesting since it denotes both an actual beginning and the power or right to start something. We may say that "the initiative in that movement was taken by ——" or "he has great initiative in public affairs."

The first step in some process or enterprise is the initiative; also the action of taking the first step or lead. One who is capable and eager to originate something or to lead a movement may be said to possess initiative. Fortunately, this trait is presumably one which tends to develop desirable and progressive interests; we seldom speak of initiative in starting evil.

Our word is almost identical with the Latin *initiare*, "to begin." "Initiate" may be compared to "inaugurate," with which in some senses it is considered synonymous. To "inaugurate" indicates a more formal and ceremonious act of beginning than to "initiate." "Initiative" indicates energy plus ideas.

Sound the word like in-ish'-i-a-tiv, stressing the second syllable. Sound every *i* as in *it*, the *a* as in *senate*.

"He can take the initiative in emergencies."

A Quotation for Today

TO KNOW there is a world of truth without error, beauty without defect, goodness unsullied by self, love white as snow, pure as flame . . . to believe to the point of self-committal in that perfect world, to walk in it by faith and hope, to trust it, to find our true joy in it, to be remade by it—that is unworldliness.—A. E. WHITHAM

Brevities

Detroit News: A sleeping lion occupied the middle of a road in British East Africa, refusing to move when a motorist honked. This was wrong, as the lion had no license to operate as an interstate bus.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: Einstein, who knows so much about space, might devote a little of his time to finding some of it for parking.

Harrisburg Patriot: Just one word more about Marion Talley—she surely ought to be able to pick up a pretty nice piece of ground now for a song.

Cincinnati Enquirer: One thing about the days of the horse, a second-hand Dobbin was worth just as much, if not more, than a new one.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sportsmanship

New York City

AN ACT of sportsmanship on the part of a contestant in the recent Olympic Games has just come to light. That it is known to the public at all is due to the fact that the man most benefited by it related the instance at a meeting of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood here; and it is interesting to note that even he did not know of the act at the time it was performed.

Raymond J. Barbuti, former Syracuse University runner and the only United States athlete to win a running race at the Olympic Games, told of the final heat of the 400-meter dash. The race was run in lanes and, due to the curve in the track, the outside man was placed some 30 yards in front of the runner on the inside lane, so that each would run the required distance of 400 meters.

Owing to inability to judge the pace of the other runners, the outside man seldom has a chance of winning, and the veteran coach, Thomas F. Keane, told Herman M. Phillips, the United States runner who had drawn the outside lane, that it would be almost impossible for him to win; but that if he would run his very hardest, it would probably draw Barbuti, who had the inside lane, through to victory. Phillips readily agreed to the plan and Barbuti won!

In telling of the incident, Barbuti called Phillips' self-sacrifice a greater deed than his own in winning and stated that Phillips' act was the finest bit of sportsmanship he had ever encountered.

So, too, was it a fine bit of sportsmanship for Barbuti to proclaim the incident that due credit might be awarded to Phillips.

In Lighter Vein

A Cubic Triolet

THISTRIOLET
ISLITTLEFUN
SOHARDTOGET
THISTRIOLET
INFUNANDYET
EXACTLYDONE
THISTRIOLET
ISLITTLEFUN

Pearson's

Lady: "I was going to visit my sister at the seaside, but unfortunately I have lost her address, so would you kindly tell me the names of all your seaside stations—then perhaps I may remember!"

Not to Be Outdone

Actress: "In the advertisements you call me the peerless actress."

Manager: "Well, what about it?"

Actress: "I want you to understand that I know as many peers as any other actress."—*Border Cities Star.*

The Test

Addressing an old rustic chopping wood, the tourist asked how long it would take to get to the next village. The man went on with his work, neither speaking nor looking up. The traveler went on his way, assuming he was not heard.

He had not gone far when he heard the rustic calling after him:

"Hey, mister! Come you back! come you back!"

The traveler returned, and the man said: "It'll tak yer just 20 minutes to get into the village."

"Why didn't you tell me that when I asked you?" remonstrated the traveler.

"How did I know how fast you was going to walk?" retorted the man.—*Pearson's.*

Cautious

"You'll notice that I've written the address on both sides of the label for this package."

"Yes; any special reason, madam?" asked the post-office clerk.

"Well, I thought it would be safer in case the label comes off."

There, Now!

He: "I've waited more than an hour for you!"

She: "Why, I thought I told you I'd be a few minutes late."

A Secret?

"Is it true that Betty and Philip plan a secret wedding?"

"Yes, hasn't she told you about it?"

Odds and Ends

Eggs and Leather

Eggs that have long since passed their pristine freshness for food purposes have been found valuable in their yield of tannic acid, widely used in tanning leather.

Starlings

Sixty European starlings were brought to New York in 1890 and liberated, and now birds of this species may be found in most of the region east of the Mississippi.

Kinglet

Probably the smallest bird in Europe is the goldcrest, or kinglet, its total length being about three and a half inches.

Pullman Canoes

Sleeping huts are a feature of the outrigger canoes used by the natives of the Santa Cruz Islands, in their long voyages to other islands.

Stone-Age Art

Well-preserved paintings of the Stone Age, dating back at least 20,000 years, decorate the walls of a cave at Altamira, in northern Spain.

Smallest Fish

The Philippine goby is the smallest fish known, being only about one-third of an inch long.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. If the salt were extracted from ocean water, to what depth would it cover the whole earth?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
2. How much was spent in the United States for electric washing machines last year?—*Household Arts Page*.... 20
3. What famous explorers were guided by an Indian woman?—*One Minute Biographies*.. 20
4. What small country has abolished compulsory militia service?—*Editorial Notes* .. 20
5. What is the favorite pursuit of school children in their leisure time, according to a questionnaire?—*Educational Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Friends:

My mistress has read me your letters to the "Mail Bag" and I certainly enjoy them, so thought I should like to try my paw at writing a letter to you. I'll wager you are thinking I'm a cat, I'm not. Instead I'm a little black dog. I've heard my mistress tell people I am a Pomeranian and that I came all the way from England, but I don't remember anything of my trip over here.

Would you like to know some of my favorite activities? I think best of all I like automobile riding. I like to hang out over the edge of the car and the faster we go the better I like it. One day I fell out, but I was sure when they missed me they would come back and haul me in, which they did.

Another thing I like to do is chase our cat when he goes out of the door. I suppose if there are any cats reading this, they will think it isn't very nice of me, but you see pussy doesn't seem to think so. At least he never says anything. He just hurries out as fast as he can go. His name is Trixie.

Nearly every night when my mistress comes home from the office she plays a game of "hide and seek" with me. When I hear her coming I hide in one room and she comes around the other way and jumps out from behind the curtain or a chair. Of course, I make believe I'm scared and then I bark and bark and bark until she says it's all over. Sometimes she fools me and when I think we aren't playing the game any more she comes out from some dark place and then I don't know whether to run or stand still and "face the enemy."

Do any of you ever "listen-in" on the radio? I have the most fun trying to figure out what is coming next. I think I'd rather hear "Jolly Bill and Jane" from WJZ than anything. Jerry seems to be a nice little dog, but sometimes I wonder why his bark sounds so canny. One day I was sure it was Uncle Bill making believe he was Jerry.

With many barks and growls of gratitude for all your nice letters.

Chico B.

Bucyrus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Bucyrus is on the site of an old Indian village. It is in Crawford County which is named after Col. William Crawford, who was one of General Washington's most trusted officers.

I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor. It has helped me in my school work. I read the Mail Bag and Snubs every time they appear. I am very interested in stamp collecting. Although my collection it not large, as I only started it recently, I have some very nice stamps already. I should like to receive letters from boys of my age who are interested in stamps and especially from foreign countries. However, I shall be glad to answer any letters I receive. I am 13 and am a Boy Scout.

The Bucyrus High School basketball team won the championship of the North Central Ohio League this year. Yesterday we were presented with the trophy.

We have a radio in school with loudspeakers in nearly all the classrooms. We get fine programs every day.

Julian B.

(Translated from the German)

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor. My home is in Hamburg, Germany, and I attend the Sunday School here. I am 12 years old and since Easter I have been studying Algebra and find it very interesting.

I wish very much to correspond with girls of my age in America, for I wish to learn to speak the English language, for I intend sometime to go to America. With heartiest greetings,

Rosemarie K.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

My sister and I enjoy the Monitor very much. We like to read the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and also the interesting articles in the Home Forum. We have been saving the Home Forum pages for about two years.

We live in the very northwestern corner of the United States. Seattle is a beautiful place to live in because there are mountains, forests, and many lakes and rivers near here. My one great desire is to ride horses. I should like to be where I could ride them any time I wanted to.

I am just entering high school and taking French. Of course, I only know a little, but if someone would like to write me a letter in French my sister will help me translate it. I should like to have some girls write to me who like horseback riding. I am 13 years old. Doris J.

Vancouver, Canada

Dear Editor:

We get The Christian Science Monitor every day. I love Snubs and the Children's Page, and the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories best of all.

Vancouver is a very large seaport. The harbor is full of large boats taking wheat, lumber, fish and fruit to China and Japan. This is a very beautiful city, and there are some wonderful drives. Nearly every summer we take a long motor trip. One year we went to Lake Louise. This is said to be one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. Most of the lakes and rivers high up in the mountains come from melting glaciers, so the water is very cold and a most beautiful blue. We crossed five summits on this trip. Twice we went swimming in hot springs out in the open. I think I liked that the best of all the trip. We have driven up the Fraser Canyon Highway several times.

I am nearly 9 years old, and in grade 3A at school. I should like to correspond with any girls who would like to write to me. With love to the editor and all the Mail Baggers.

Dorothy J.

[Will you please send your street address, Dorothy?—Ed.]

Fresno, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live in Fresno, California, where the "Sun Maid Raisins" grow. Just now the fields are all covered with poppies and other wild flowers.

We have a great many nice schools and some of the buildings are beautiful, and there are a great many fine playgrounds in the city. One playground has ponies, sometimes, for the children to ride, and I like to ride on them. I go to the John Burroughs School in Sierra Vista. I have no brothers and sister but my Dad and I are great pals. I like to help him garden and paint and go with him on long automobile trips.

I am 7 years old and have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old. I should like to have a letter from some little boy from anywhere. I will send a little poem I have made.

Bobby W.

[Thank you for the little verse, Bobby. —Ed.]

Nr Wokingham, Berks., England

Dear Editor:

I have intended to write to the Mail Bag for some time. I am 8 years old and I am learning the piano and should like to hear from any girl that is learning the violin. I love my music and I always look forward to my music lessons.

When the Monitor comes I always turn to the Sunset Stories and Snubs. My mother gave me the book called "Milly - Molly - Mandy" by Joyce Lankester Brisley.

I do not go to school yet but my sister does. She goes to Clear View School. I am going to school next term.

Jane P.

[You will find just the correspondent you want in the list of names at the end of the Mail Bag of May 20, Jane. —Ed.]

La Cañada, California.

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I should like some boy to write to me. I am in the 3a. I haven't gone to the Christian Science Sunday School very long but I like it. I am sending a small airplane map of southern California, and I have marked where we live. It is six miles from Pasadena. I like the Children's Corner in the Monitor and the Mail Bag, and hope someone will write to me.

Stanley J.

[Thank you very much for the picture map, Stanley. It is great fun!—Ed.]

Sebastopol, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. President Hoover has a summer camp at Bohemian Grove, about 10 miles from my home. I am 7 years old and am in the second grade. I like Snubs and Waddles and the Children's Page. We live about 12 miles from the ocean. Will some boy please write to me?

John N.

New Lisbon, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Corner and Snubs. We have a puppy and his name is Bozo. I am 7 years old, and I can swim and dive. We go to Moorestown swimming pool to swim in winter. In summer, we swim in the lake, and have so much fun. The water is 12 feet deep, and we have a diving board.

I should like to correspond with someone my age.

Hope R.

Answering Letters

If you want your letter to be published make it interesting. Write about your home, your country, your hobbies, etc., and those things in the paper which particularly interest you. Your letter is your contribution to the Monitor. Let it be the best you can do.

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England and South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Are New Banking Laws Needed?

LEGISLATION finds its inspiration in the economic events and industrial growth of a country. The development of banking law in the United States is a good example of this fact, and a recounting of what has happened in past years may afford a better appraisement of the present credit strain. Whether the rates on call money are too high, or whether marginal trading in stocks is too general, are after all but incidental questions which should be considered in the broader light of legal expediency rather than from the standpoint of political opportunity.

The Federal Government assumed the sole function of issuing legal tender only after banks operating under private charter had plastered the Nation with money tokens of varying values and of doubtful worth. The United States Treasury came into existence very largely for the purpose of giving uniformity and stability to the legal tender of the country. It was not until after the Civil War, however, that a national banking act was placed upon the statute books. That law came into existence largely for the purpose of providing both a market for the federal bonds which had been issued and an agency for underwriting the large public debt which had been incurred. While it was intended to meet an emergency, the law nevertheless initiated a banking system which for half a century without statutory change gave much stability both to deposit banking and to commercial credit.

But neither the United States Treasury nor the National Banking Act was capable of anticipating what were called business cycles that resulted in periodic runs on the banks, and caused a hoarding of reserves. Bank panics existed because there was no central massing of reserves which could be regulated so as to expand for the accommodation of excessive credit needs and to contract when there came a surfeit. Then the Federal Reserve Act came into existence and an elastic reserve system was established to take care of the seasonal and otherwise fluctuating demands for commercial credit.

Recently there has grown up an expectation from the Federal Reserve System far greater than the framers of the law intended or permitted. Very definitely it was stated in this statute that there should be no rediscounting of loans made on stock collateral. The stock and bond market was completely ignored if not actually written out of the law. The open market provisions of the statute after all constitute but an essential corollary to the necessity of the Federal Government to finance the war needs of 1917. Limited in their opportunity to appeal to the banks, therefore, stock and bond brokers have resorted to sources outside the banking system to finance some of their marginal trading. That is largely the reason the present call loan market is no longer subservient to the regulations of the Federal Reserve System.

There is rather a lack of law than a lack of public responsibility in the present stock market operations. Congress has in the past shown a disposition to frown upon marginal trading, and at times has severely criticized Wall Street and similar financial markets. Marginal trading has been considered more a form of legalized speculation than a system of making possible an open market for investment securities. But these financial markets have been potent influences in providing capital for American industry, and certainly without capital industry would not have prospered as it has today, and without industry commerce would not have grown to any great volume. While plenty of laws have been provided to hedge about and protect commercial credit, very few have been provided which would in like manner hedge about and assist capital credit.

Banking is much in the nature of a public trust. Banks do not possess any exclusive franchise from the Government, but they do each and individually offer a public service under public charter. That service, however, is limited to commercial requirements, whereas capital requirements exemplified in the floating of securities and the marketing of stocks and shares must be filled where best they may find accommodation. Bankers of vision are recognizing this shortcoming and are endeavoring to find a solution of the problem it involves. Investment banking is as assuredly a function of the public well-being as commercial banking. The laws should recognize it as such.

New Forest Reserves

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the Forest Service of the United States of the setting apart in the national forests of certain areas to be known as "research reserves" and as "primitive areas." The research reserves are provided for investigation by specialists of the various forms of vegetation and animal life native there, and of the conditions of growth and maintenance of trees, shrubs and plants, with a view to learning how the work of conservation may best be carried on.

In the primitive areas the purpose will be to preserve the natural conditions to the highest possible degree. It is believed that succeeding generations may learn valuable lessons from the study of forests in their original state where the hand of men has not been laid. It seems that the Government-controlled areas now include a large proportion of the forest lands where virgin conditions obtain, and the maintenance of these in their natural state assumes an importance which all lovers of the out-of-doors will thoroughly appreciate.

Inspection of the lumbered areas of the West where the process of removing the heavy trees has resulted in practically denuding the ground proves the practicability of this movement on the part of the Forest Service. Without these reservations controlled by the federal or state governments, virgin forests would soon belong to the past and much of the charm of the country would disappear. The visitor to any of the older countries of Europe quickly observes how tame and parklike are most of the forest areas left. Only careful supervision and protection will preserve the natural charm of forests which delight all who have eyes and ears for the picturesque and beautiful in nature. It is the announced policy of the Forest Service to keep these research reserves and primitive areas open to visitors so far as is compatible with the object in view. All interested in the future of the country welcome the policy of states and of the Federal Government which set apart large tracts of forest to constitute recreation ground for an increasing population. Now the added interest of research in nature's wondrously equipped laboratory is made possible through the wise action of a Government bureau.

A Question to the Wets

WITH the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment its opponents suddenly became convinced that after all education was the only means of achieving temperance, although before prohibition they never seemed very much interested in that achievement. It is a persistent claim of the wets that the Eighteenth Amendment is all wrong because, so they say, it seeks to obtain through law what should be obtained through education.

Do the wets honestly believe what they say?

Are they willing to act upon it?

Then why their continual campaign to defeat the law by violation and nullification? Why these efforts to encourage crime, to further disrespect for law and then blame these conditions on the statute which they are seeking to overthrow? In the words of their own philosophy, if prohibition is not a good law and should be repealed, why try to obtain through the violation of law what should be obtained through education?

Prohibition resulted from education, and its opponents should be willing to recognize that education, not the stimulation of crime, is the only honest and patriotic means of changing it.

Ambassadors as Bookbinders

THE other day, when the British Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, addressed a meeting of the Literary and Political Societies of Princeton University, he had by his own confession chosen a subject which interested him rather than one which he fancied would interest his audience. "One must be interested in it oneself," he said. "If not, how can one interest others?" All well enough, a person may argue, for a speaker who is also a distinguished diplomatist. But why might not the habit be practical for the humblest of after-dinner speakers?

After a little time there came forth the precept which was lying close to the Ambassador's heart: that the young people of today would be wise to cultivate the æsthetic values. Sir Esmé alluded briefly to a world which is moving at a speed hitherto undreamed of, in which there are stirring new ideas and customs, new inventions which have already reshaped the world of his youth. Men are so delighted, so astonished, so fascinated with all these things—so willing to stand aside and let the mechanical contrivances supply practically every need and desire—as to be in peril of forgetting their own hands, hands capable with a little perseverance, a little skill, of producing beautiful things.

Sir Esmé mentioned a school which he had recently visited near Detroit, established by George Booth with the laudable object of offering not merely a liberal high school education, but also the opportunity to learn the handicrafts: iron and lead work, work in silver and semiprecious stones, wood carving, bookbinding, printing, whatever one liked. Sir Esmé hoped to see such opportunities multiply in England as in America; he was convinced that the producing of lovely things with one's own hands brings a pleasure and a satisfaction not precisely akin to any other, that to balance the stress of modern living young people need occasional intervals of application to some quiet, humble task. And the Ambassador proposes, after his retirement from diplomatic life, to set a glowing example alike to youth and maturity by himself becoming "an enthusiastic if belated bookbinder."

Beautifying the Potato

A BOX of potatoes, reclining at an angle of 45° against the counter of a corner grocery store, rarely sends one into ecstasies. Relatively speaking, there may be some handsome potatoes, but as a whole they are a homely lot. Even the carrot and the beet are justified in demanding higher marks in vegetable beauty contests. And the cabbage, the first lieutenant in the ensemble known as the New England boiled dinner, is a prince of comeliness in comparison to the potato.

But agricultural experts believe that a prettier potato can be produced, and they propose to find a way to give it not only a fairer skin but also more beautiful eyes. They do not plan to put it through a course of sprouts—its sprouts have been one of its objectionable features. If anybody can lift the world's homeliest vegetable to a higher social level, these agricultural experts in the experiment stations of the important potato-producing states should be able to do so. They know the potato.

They do not look for a general transformation of its appearance. They expect that the ancient and popular tuber will continue to be generally recognizable as a potato. If by careful study and analysis of the conditions under which they are planted and grown they can initiate reforms which will result in improving its generally rusty, oftentimes blemished, and occasionally misshapen, appearance, they undoubtedly will have enhanced its economic standing and have given to it a higher rating for comeliness among its brother vegetables.

Wanted: A Word

WRITERS on international affairs—a toilsome and ill-requited group—are finding the need of a new word which must be furnished. It is in connection with the affairs of the British Commonwealth of Nations that the need arises, and it is by authorities of that great group of self-governing dominions that the need must be met.

Time was when a writer, desiring to speak of the visit, say, to Parliament or to Buckingham Palace of a group of loyal Britons from Canada, New Zealand and Australia, could say that these centers of the Empire were visited by numbers of "Colonials." But the colonies now compose but a small proportion of the overseas dependencies of the British Empire. Australia and Canada are independent, self-governing commonwealths. Ireland consists of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. How, then, shall we express the collective idea of groups of citizens including representatives from several of the overseas sections of the Empire?

"Colonials" is clearly no longer universally applicable. "Overseas Britons" might do, but is clumsy. The need for some brief but descriptive word is very evident. The English are adepts at coining such phrases, as, for example, when they reduced the title of the American Exhibition in London to the word "Yankeries," and when they combine, as they frequently do, the names of junctions on their underground railroad into one descriptive phrase like "Bakerloo." We are confident that it is only necessary to call attention to this lack in the English vernacular to have it promptly met.

Willem Furtwaengler Wins Paris

WILLEM FURTWAENGLER, visiting Paris with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the beginning of the spring season, received an extraordinary welcome. Showing knowledge of tradition and at the same time understanding of modern mood, he was acclaimed as the man of the day among conductors. As interpreter of the works of masters, he was applauded upon the instant by his hearers generally and received first honors by his reviewers particularly. More noteworthy still, he was accepted in advance. The inevitable judgment of the alert, discerning and responsive Parisian public was anticipated by press and state.

Doubtless politics and the fine arts have significant interactions in Europe, and the success of a German musician in France may mean a good deal, especially when it is acknowledged by the head of a government bureau. But of greater practical importance, perhaps, to Mr. Furtwaengler is the impression his triumph in Paris must produce in New York, where, a few seasons ago, he was rather indifferently regarded. Shall a favorable verdict at the Theater of the Champs Elysées cause an unfavorable one at Carnegie Hall to be some day revised?

Explanation, forsooth, is available, should an anxious conscience wish to accommodate the French opinion to the American, and so bring about an adjustment of æsthetic differences between bodies of listeners on opposite sides of the Atlantic. In Paris, Mr. Furtwaengler directed performers whom he has had long opportunity to train to his technical methods and interpretative purposes; whereas in New York, he directed a group wholly strange—instrumentalists of a diversity of schools, too. Naturally enough, he could achieve finer effects with the Berlin Philharmonic strings, woods and brasses of familiar than with the New York Philharmonic of unfamiliar habit.

However that matter is accounted for, there remains, withal, the question of national style. It can be imagined that Mr. Furtwaengler's American audiences, long under the sway of Teutonic conductors, found all at once that they wanted something different—something, perchance, Latin. But if such a thing could have happened in New York, it is unlikely that any alteration of ideal has taken place in Paris. Possibly, then, Mr. Furtwaengler in the course of the last two or three years has himself assumed a change of manner, marking the rhythm with a lighter motion of the baton and indicating the nuances with less severe gesture of the left hand. A German, he may have become more French than any Frenchman.

Random Ramblings

1900—Railroad Time-table.
1910—Steamship Folder.
1920—Road Map.
1930—Air Schedule.

In California a rancher has been fined ten dollars because one of his cows crossed the highway after dark without a tail-light. That bossy had two horns appears to have been no excuse.

The cartoonists and humorists who are being organized to work against prohibition undoubtedly will get some laughs. They must not object, however, if some of these are on themselves.

While giving credit to the home-run artists on the ball field, one should not overlook the fact that there's some pretty good home-running being done by many a wife or mother.

"St. Louis puts foot down on drunken driver," says a newspaper headline. It is to be hoped sincerely that other cities will follow suit and keep their "foot down."

Looks as though the "out-loud movie sub-title" jokes will soon join those "get-out-and-get-under" automobile stories we used to laugh over a few years back.

The woman who was once an expert ironer now has a daughter who uses her iron to good advantage on the golf links.

As far as escaping publicity is concerned, North Haven proved to be No Haven for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

What a difference there is between sunshine and moonshine!

Pirot, Bright Rugs and Peace

PIROT feels happy today and important—happy, of course, because important. And it has a reason to feel important, for it has had its name in the papers, in the great papers all over Europe and even in America. An important international committee had its sitting in one of its few two-story buildings, and flags flew along its streets, green wreaths hung over the doors of its houses, and big automobiles jounced now and then over the stones of its uneven streets. And that's why this importance came to Pirot—the mixed commission brought it.

In a large sunny room, the floor and walls of which were covered with bright rugs, containing gay, fantastic figures and bordered with copious fringes, eight solemn men sat about a table: four Bulgarians on one side and four Serbs on the other. This was the first time in six years that Bulgarian and Serbian delegates had met to talk of friendship and good relations. They were trying to solve boundary difficulties and to bring peace and security to the people who live along Europe's stormiest border.

And there is no more suitable place for a Bulgaro-Serb peace conference to be held in than Pirot, for in a sense this is a Serbo-Bulgarian town. Pirot is Sofia's little brother. If you should walk along any of the main streets here and talk to the shopkeepers you would find that most of them have friends or relatives in Sofia. Not a few important Bulgarian officials are from Pirot. And this is the case, because Pirot lies in a disputed area. It has been claimed both by Serbs and by Bulgarians.

* * *

It has also been dominated by both peoples. For years there were Bulgarian schools here and the Bulgarians considered it as much a part of Bulgaria as Sofia or Philippopolis. But in a great Balkan settlement which took place fifty years ago the district went to Serbia and has been Serbian ever since. Many people left at that time and emigrated to Sofia, remaining ardent Bulgarians. Those who stayed here became loyal Serbs.

Today they say that they are as much Serbian as the people in Belgrade. For many years, after Pirot became part of Serbia, pleasant and cordial relations existed between the people here and in Sofia. Before the Balkan wars and the World War the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary was not so hard to cross, and the people living near it often visited back and forth. Pirot is much nearer to Sofia than to Belgrade, and it was easier and cheaper for the Pirot people to go there, so it was a common thing for them to run down to Sofia one day, spend the night with relatives or friends, and return the next day.

Thus this border area was a connecting link between the two peoples. And the language of Pirot is also a bond which might draw the two countries together, for it is a dialect between pure Serbian and pure Bulgarian. The people here call it the Pirot language, and they preserve it with great care and affection. A Bulgarian can understand it without the slightest difficulty, although it takes him several days or weeks to get accustomed to pure Serbian.

However, the most striking thing about this little town is not its language nor its Serbo-Bulgarian character, but the red rugs which it makes. They are the glory of Pirot. The people here say that there are no such rugs any place else in the world. They modestly assert that there is but one Pirot on the surface of the earth. And it has always been famed for its rugs, it seems. The Turks at Constantinople, decades ago, knew it as the town of bright rugs. And the oldest woman here, if asked when they began to make rugs, would say, "I asked my grandmother that question once and she said they made rugs in her grandmother's day."

* * *

However, there are no rug factories. There is a great rug art of the common people, a secret possessed by all the Pirot women and girls. They make them at home, in the little one-story white houses which line the wide streets, which sprawl across the plains like a lizard stretched basking on a sunny rock. The women take the wool as it comes from the sheep's back, spin it into yarn by hand, dye it, and then work it into flaming, joyful rugs, exactly alike on both sides.

As the girls squat on the floor in front of the rug frames, weaving threads in and out, they have no model or pattern before them. Yet the jaunty figures, the white background, the large red splashes, the green decorations, all pass symmetrically and properly into their places, obeying some artistic gift in the fingers of the rug girls. These carpets have not the delicacy, nor exquisiteness, nor mildness of those made in Persia, nor of the Oriental rugs made in Greece and Bulgaria. They are rather strong, jubilant, fiery. They are extreme, like the Balkans. They are not for princes and aristocrats and great masters, but for pioneers, for mountaineers, for freemen, for people who live much out of doors and revel in exertion and endurance and personal prowess. They are made in homes and not in factories, by housekeepers and not laborers, by girls who would work ten hours on a rug for twenty-five cents, but would refuse to be servants for a dollar a day.

* * *

And these rugs display the boldness, democracy, primitive passion and freshness of the Balkan peoples. In them are woven the mystery and lure and freedom and wildness of the Balkans. They disclose the fidelity and industry of Balkan women; they glow with the bravery and self-reliance of Balkan men. They are gay, warm, cordial, expressive but beautiful. Yet the Pirot girls kneeling at their looms take pride in the famed cunning of their fingers.

And now, perhaps, Pirot will be known for one more good thing. Perhaps the Pirot conference will be the beginning of better relations between two sister peoples, to both of which the "Pirotchani" are related. Bulgaro-Serbian enmity is centuries old, suspicion is rife, and the problems at hand are very difficult. But a beginning has been made. Frank, cordial words have been spoken, good will has been shown and it may be that the Chinese wall along the border and in Balkan hearts will crumble.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE first attempt to fly across the Channel with an engineless airplane is to be made before long by Hans Richter, who will undertake the flight in a machine of his own construction, to which he has given the name of Astoria. The plane has been for a short time on view here in a department store, and suspended from the ceiling of a large hall it resembles a pale-winged, graceful bird in flight. As far as can be judged it appears to be a well-constructed machine, although admittedly fragile; whether it will be capable of crossing the Channel remains to be seen. It has a span of twelve meters, a wing surface of sixteen square meters and weighs eighty kilograms. The constructer claims that it can descend on the water and remain there for some time in case of emergency. Hans Richter was one of the first pilots and constructers of gliders following in the wake of Lilienthal.

* * *

Fifty English boys are paying Germany a visit and at the time of writing are enjoying themselves greatly in Berlin. It is a nonofficial visit, nothing to do with governments and municipalities, but is the outcome of the Toc "H" (Talbot House organization) in London for the promotion of friendship between German and English youth. A schoolhouse in the country, at Birkenwerder, a few miles out of Berlin, has been placed at the disposal of the boys and the three masters who are accompanying them. They mingle freely with their German comrades and many bonds of friendship have already been formed. It has been commented on that the English boys, who are all between the age of sixteen and eighteen, look much younger than their German comrades and that their manner is more cheerful and free than is the case with the German boys, who at that age are always spoken of as young men. It is suggested that probably the overburdening of the German boys with school work is responsible for their lack of merriment. The visitors openly express their delight with their trip through Germany. They first "did" the city of Hamburg and after exhausting the sights of Berlin will proceed to Dresden and Saxon Switzerland, finally returning home via Berlin and Bremen.

* * *

The centenary of General Booth has been celebrated here as in every part of the civilized world. Mary B. Booth, the granddaughter of the general, who is commander of the German branch of the Salvation Army, conducted a mass meeting held at the headquarters in the Dresdener Strasse, giving a highly interesting résumé of William Booth's life, his struggles and final victory. Details of the army's organization were listened to by the vast audience with profound attention, mention of, among other things, the lifeboat stationed in the North Sea, bearing the name of Catherine Booth, arousing a spontaneous burst of applause. A special feature of the centennial celebration was the serving of a good dinner in the large hall of Kroll's Theater to 600 of Berlin's poorest inhabitants. Everything was done in festive style worthy of the occasion, white-decked tables with an abundance of flowers awaiting the guests, and a program of excellent vocal and instrumental music added to their pleasure. On the following day some 400 cadets were installed in the army by the commander.

* * *

"Woodman, spare that tree!" is a cry uprising from the heart, if not the voice, of many a Berliner, for the arboreal beauty that has always been characteristic of this city is in danger of diminishing to the verge of disappearance. The demand for more space in consequence of the ever-increasing traffic justifies the removal of many of the small gardens before the West End shops and also of trees that cause obstruction, but the traffic authorities are lacking in discrimination; they seem carried away by the necessity of cutting down every kind of tree, great and small, and innumerable fine specimens that are in nobody's way are being felled. Protests are being made in the press and by the public against this unnecessary procedure; it is contended that Berlin, not being able to boast great architectural beauty, cannot afford to dispense with the natural beauties that are the admiration of all visitors to this city. The great widening of several important thoroughfares in the west, particularly the Tiergarten Strasse, where the traffic has enormously increased, is, however, a measure which is greeted with approval by all. When all the improvements contemplated here are completed the prediction once made that Berlin will become in course of time the finest city in the world will have gained a step toward fulfillment.

* * *

Instruction in languages by means of loud-speakers is nothing new in Berlin schools. It has proved its value over and over again, for not only is it a model method in regard to clearness and purity of pronunciation, but the interest of the children is more readily held, it is said, than it is with a teacher present in person. In a newly built municipal secondary school in the densely populated Neukölln, a district adjoining Berlin, which is reported to possess the best and most up-to-date equipment of all Berlin schools, no fewer than thirty-four large loudspeakers are installed in the various classrooms for the express purpose of teaching foreign languages to the children.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Wind and the Bird's Flight

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been the writer's good fortune on more than one occasion to read in The Christian Science Monitor articles dealing with flight, both natural and mechanical. Having himself been a close student of flight in all its aspects for many years, and having flown as a passenger in an airplane over the Forth Bridge as many as eighteen years ago, it is perhaps not unnatural that he should desire to draw the attention of your readers to an aspect of flight which seems to be subject to misapprehension on the part of many. This desire was kindled particularly by Mr. Le Page's article on the soaring of birds.

Those of us who make a study of ornithological books and articles, particularly with regard to migration, will recall the seemingly universal belief that birds on the wing experience the pressure of what we earthbound mortals call wind. Indeed, we read and hear how birds elect to face the wind to avoid rumpled plumage. We read that birds employ the pressure of the wind for soaring, banking and all the beautiful convolutions that the flight of a sea bird in a gale of wind presents to our admiring gaze. Natural flight is now carefully studied with a view to wringing from nature a secret for the betterment of mechanical flight.

In all this there is a very general misunderstanding. It may seem strange, but it is none the less true on that account, that of all living creatures, with the exception of fish, birds in flight are the only creatures that have never felt a breath of the wind that is blowing, even though the wind attains the fury of a gale. In other words, birds, like insects and aircraft, whether airplanes or airships, always fly in what feels to them a perfect calm so far as pressure is concerned.

A bird flying in a twenty-miles-per-hour wind is in exactly the same case as a fly in the calm of a great liner's inclosed saloon when the liner herself is traveling at twenty knots. If, now, we consider the flight of this fly imprisoned in the saloon of the moving liner, we can see at once that the fly always feels a draft exactly equal to its own flight and speed from right ahead between its eyes, whatever its direction of flight within the saloon may be, and we can see, furthermore, that the course of the liner and any alterations of direction in the liner's course leave the fly completely unaffected so far as sensation is concerned.

Now "wind" is to a bird in free flight what the moving calm of the liner's saloon is to the imprisoned fly, and it it clear, therefore, that a bird, an insect or a flying machine can extract no pressure from the winds in which they fly. Their own flight speed is merely superimposed upon the full speed of the moving calm in which they fly. In fact, all air-borne bodies, living or dead, are parasites in the strict sense of that term.

Flight thus presents us with the most beautiful and, in the case of machines most terrible, demonstration of relativity in action. The aerial distance between any two places is not absolute as on earth, but relative, being governed in fact by the speed and direction of the wind, and the flying speed of the bird or machine. Thus, since the endurance of a bird on the wing is limited, and the maximum fuel capacity of a machine known and calculable, it follows that the possibility of completion of a flight over an expanse of water is directly governed by the speed and course of the wind. The deadly significance of this unchanging fact will not need emphasizing in The Christian Science Monitor, setting as it does a narrow horizon to that long-distance aerial transport upon which such high hopes have been reared.

Space does not permit the writer to do more than touch upon these matters here. The simple fact that "wind" is unfelt and, in the absence of fixed marks for observation, unperceived by aircraft and birds, opens up a whole vista of curious reflections, enabling a flood of light to be shed on a variety of bird phenomena, including migration, and chastening our hopes of an ambitious future for aerial transport.

Strange as it may seem, this same fact will be found to affect in a curious way much current natural philosophy on evolution and the alleged "mind" of birds.

These matters are examined at some length in a book, shortly forthcoming, entitled "This Bondage." Though the conclusions to which the laws of flight must lead us may be found seriously to conflict with many current views, it is, the writer believes, the proud claim of natural science that it will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

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